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Part One
Pages 1-8

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ENEMIES OF THE COUNTRY

Repudiationists in the Senate Support Butler's Bill.

THEY ATTACK THE NATION'S CREDIT

Propose That No More Government Bonds Shall Be Issued Without the Consent of Congress.

OUTRAGEOUS SCHEME OF SILVERITES

Denounced by Senators Hill, Sherman, Gray, Lodge, and Others as Nothing Short of Criminal.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The chaos which prevails in the finances of the United States was brought out in a striking manner by the debate to-day in the Senate. On the one side stood the Populists and silver extremists, urging that the Senate pass a bill forbidding further issues of bonds. At the head of the other side stood Senator Hill of New-York, pointing out that the Senate had confessed its paralysis in the presence of the silver Republicans; that it would not provide revenue to carry on the Government, and that the only resource for the protection of the National honor was that which the President had used and which the pending bill proposed to take from him.

The fact that the situation is an acute one and that it is breaking down party lines was indicated by the offers made by Senator Sherman on the Republican side and Senators Gray and George on the Democratic side, to yield something of their economic opinions if the other side would join them in passing a revenue bill.

Senator Hill, in the course of the debate, threw out the suggestion that the President might refuse to expend appropriations except for necessary administrative purposes, upon the ground that there was not the money in the Treasury to pay them and send Senators home to their constituents to explain why public buildings and the improvement of rivers and harbors were receiving no attention under the legislation of Congress.

The silver extremists controlled the Senate by 14 majority on their first vote to take up the bond bill. The sound-money vote came out in stronger force later in the day, when the bill went to the calendar of unfinished business, and the motion again was made to take it up. The motion prevailed by only 2 majority, and the vote of Thurston of Nebraska, who has been counted a sound-money man, would have turned the scale against consideration if he had changed his vote from yes to no.

Senator Hill did not mince his words in discussing either the financial or the political situation. He said that it was better to borrow when the revenue was deficient than to refuse to redeem the paper notes of the Government, and that when the Nation declared in 1869 that this Government would redeem its paper money in coin, that pledge should be kept.

An interruption by a silver Senator, who quoted from his Elmira speech, led to a retort by Hill that there was nothing inconsistent in that speech with any position which he took to-day. "Study it, my friend," said Senator Hill, amid a shout of laughter. "You will understand the silver question a great deal better than you do now."

Turning to the Southern Senators, he said that the agitation of such a proposition as that pending hurt the silver cause. With free coinage of silver to-morrow, they still would have to get the money to redeem the paper currency. Silver or gold would have to be obtained by taxation, and the good Democratic State of New-York would insist that the last piece of legislation left with which to sustain the honor and credit of the Government should not be wiped off the statute book. Senator Baker of Kansas interrupted Senator Hill long enough to make a brief speech, in which he announced a change of opinion regarding the necessity for issuing bonds since he had found that in existing circumstances nothing could be secured for the protection of the Treasury. He characterized the proposed enactment of the pending bill as "the greatest crime of the nineteenth century," and as a measure which sought to destroy the only method left of maintaining the Nation's credit.

Senator Teller asked him whether he approved the issues of bonds by the present Administration, and Senator Baker did not flinch from declaring in substance that he did. It was soon after this that the roll was called on proceeding with the consideration of the bill, and nine Republican Senators joined fifteen Democrats and five Populists to make a majority in its favor. The negative vote was given by nineteen Republicans and eight Democrats.

Senator Hill continued his remarks and was followed in a vigorous speech by Senator Hawley of Connecticut, who characterized the pending bill as leading to repudiation, bankruptcy, anarchy, and infamy. Senator Gray of Delaware and Senator Lodge spoke in vigorous denunciation of the bill, and declared that it was likely to be interpreted as a threat to the public credit. The debate had not ended when the Senate adjourned.

AN INSTRUCTIVE DEBATE.

Plain Talk to Enemies of the Public Credit by Party Leaders.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The question whether Butler's repudiation scheme should be taken up for immediate consideration by the Senate was decided by a vote of 34 to 20, as follows:

YEAS—34.

Allen, (Pop., Neb.)	Mills, (Dem., Texas.)
Bacon, (Dem., Ga.)	Mitchell, (Rep., Ore.)
Bate, (Dem., Tenn.)	Pasco, (Dem., Fla.)
Berry, (Dem., Ark.)	Peffer, (Pop., Kan.)
Blackburn, (Dem., Ky.)	Perkins, (Rep., Cal.)
Brown, (Rep., Utah.)	Pettigrew, (Rep., S. D.)
Butler, (Pop., N. C.)	Pritchard, (Rep., N. C.)
Chilton, (Dem., Texas.)	Pugh, (Dem., Ala.)
Cockrell, (Dem. Mo.)	Shoup, (Rep., Idaho.)
Daniel, (Dem., Va.)	Stewart, (Rep., Nev.)
Dubois, (Rep., Idaho.)	Teller, (Rep., Col.)
George, (Dem., Miss.)	Thurston, (Rep., Neb.)
Hansbrough, (Rep., N. D.)	Turpie, (Dem., Ind.)
Harris, (Dem., Tenn.)	Vest, (Dem., Mo.)
Jones, (Dem., Ark.)	Warren, (Rep., Wyo.)
Kyle, (Ind., S. D.)	White, (Dem., Cal.)
Martin, (Dem., Va.)	Wilson, (Rep., Wash.)

NAYS—20.

Allison, (Rep., Iowa.)	Hawley, (Rep., Conn.)
Baker, (Rep., Kan.)	Hill, (Dem., N. Y.)
Burrows, (Rep., Mich.)	Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.)
Caffery, (Dem., La.)	McBride, (Rep., Ore.)
Chandler, Rep., N. H.)	McMillan, (Rep., Mich.)
Davis, (Rep., Minn.)	Morrill, (Rep., Vt.)
Frye, (Rep., Me.)	Nelson, (Rep., Minn.)
Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.)	Sherman, (Rep., Ohio.)
Gray, (Dem., Del.)	Vilas, (Dem., Wis.)
Hale, (Rep., Me.)	Wetmore, (Rep., R. I.)

As soon as the vote had been declared

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W. F. HARRITY SAYS SOUND MONEY.

Thinks Democrats Will Name One Who Is All that McKinley Is Not.

Chairman William F. Harrity of the Democratic National Committee was in this city yesterday for a time, and returned to Philadelphia in the afternoon. Mr. Harrity expressed the belief that the sound-money Democrats would control the National Convention in Chicago. He was thus quoted:

Business men throughout the country have a profound distrust of McKinley on account of his record on the currency question and his present silence, and I do not believe that that distrust can be removed by the adoption of a sound-money platform by the St. Louis Convention. Even if McKinley should speak out later, the distrust would remain in a greater or less degree; for business men cannot understand why any man should hesitate at all to give his views on such an important question as the currency.

There is no doubt now that the Democratic National Convention will name a sound-money candidate and adopt a sound-money platform. Going before the country with such a candidate and such a platform, we can, I believe, carry New-York, New-Jersey, Connecticut, and Indiana—which means that the country will be carried by the Democracy.

I believe the sound-money men will control the Democratic National Convention. There will be a spirited contest, no doubt, but sound money will prevail. One element of the convention will be in favor of free coinage of silver; another will favor a compromise to catch both the gold and silver men; but the honest-money men, I am sure, will be in the majority, and the platform will contain a square declaration in favor of the gold standard. And I wish to predict, too, that the platform will, in the end, be adopted by the whole convention. I consider the talk about bolting as nonsense. The Democrats will express their views and fight till a vote is taken. Then all will fall in line with the majority.

Only one thing as to the candidate is certain, and that is that he will be a man with a clear financial record, a man whose views on the currency question are not doubtful, and who will not be afraid to express them—a man who will be all that McKinley is not on the currency question. No straddling will be permitted in the platform, and no straddler will be nominated by the convention.

State Democratic Chairman James W. Hinkley was in the city yesterday. "I believe," he said, "that the sound-money Democrats will have a majority, and that they will adopt a platform which will be satisfactory to the business men of the country."

RAID ON A GAMBLING ROOM.

Charles Parks, the Alleged Proprietor, Escapes—Two Men Arrested.

Capt. Pickett of the West Thirtieth Street Station, with two detectives and several policeman in citizens' clothes, about 11 o'clock last night raided the gambling room in the rear of Charles Parks's saloon, 118 West Thirty-ninth Street.

Parks, the alleged proprietor, escaped, but two men, one of whom was sitting behind a roulette wheel, and another who was in the place were arrested. The police took to the station a roulette wheel, a dealing box, with cards, several thousand ivory chips, and the furniture in the room.

Parks was arrested April 21 on a warrant issued at the instance of a man who claimed to have lost $215 at faro in his place. Parks, who is an ex-policeman, had the examination adjourned in the Jefferson Market Court from time to time, and when it was set down peremptorily about two weeks ago the complainant could not be found, so Parks was discharged.

At the West Thirtieth Street Police Station the man who had been sitting behind the roulette wheel said that he was Frank Lyman, forty-four years old, a race-track clerk, living at Marti's Hotel, 143 West Fortieth Street. The other man said he was Frank Day, forty years old, a bartender, living at 700 Sixth Avenue. Both disclaimed any connection with the game.

THE VEDRA SINKS A COAL BARGE.

It Lies in Gedney's Channel in Vessels' Way.

The three-masted coal barge Andrew Jackson, one of two barges that were being towed tandem astern of the tugboat C. W. Morse, inward bound from Norfolk, Va., was sunk in Gedney's Channel last night by being in collision with the British steamship Vedra, bound out for Cape Town.

The accident took place at 6:20 P. M. The barge was cut almost half in two by the prow of the steamship, and sank within five minutes. Her crew scrambled on board the Vedra, and were subsequently transferred to the Morse.

After the transfer had been made, the Vedra stood out to sea. The marine observer at Sandy Hook reported that a pilot-boat ranged near the craft and lay by for half an hour, apparently examining her bow to ascertain whether any serious injury had been sustained. The observer lost sight of the vessel at 9:25 P. M. It was supposed that she had emerged undamaged from the collision and had stood upon her course.

The barge was sunk directly in the channel. The wreck is a menace to navigation. The crew of the tug Morse lashed a lantern to the fore-rigging, which projected above the water, to warn mariners of the situation of the wreck.

A BOLD BURGLAR SENTENCED.

Would Have Been Arrested on Another Charge, if Acquitted.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 22.—"Count" Max Shinburn, one of the most daring bank burglars, and who, during his career, has stolen upward of five millions of dollars from the banks of this country and Europe, was to-day convicted on the charge of burglary, second degree, in breaking into the Middleburg National Bank, Schoharie County, and sentenced to four years and eight months in Dannemora. A Sheriff from New-Hampshire was at Schoharie all during the trial, and was ready with papers to arrest Shinburn, in case the jury should acquit him on the Middleburg charge. Shinburn will be taken to prison to-morrow morning.

To-night there was an extra guard placed around the jail, so that it would be impossible for Shinburn to escape. The burglary at the Middleburg bank was committed in February, 1895. Brown, Shinburn's accomplice, was sentenced six months ago to four years and six months. Shinburn did not speak once during the trial.

Dartmouth Wins the Debate.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., May 22.—Dartmouth won the first Williams-Dartmouth debate here last evening, after a very spirited contest. Williams upheld the affirmative of the question, "Resolved, That the general welfare demands the suppression of the Ottoman Empire by the European Powers." Her speakers were John W. Bocks, '96; Daman E. Hall, '97, and Horace G. Brown, '96. Dartmouth was represented by Frederick Beaton, '96; George A. Greene, '98, and Craven Laycock, '96.

After the speaking the visiting debaters were tendered a reception by the Adelphic Union, assisted by the Faculty, and the leaders in the various college organizations. The judges were D. Cady Herrick, Melvin O. Adams, and James R. Dunbar, and the Dartmouth and Williams baseball teams were invited guests.

For Forging August Belmont's Name.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The State Department has applied to the Spanish authorities for the surrender of Martin, alias Mendoza, wanted in New-York for forging the name of Mr. August Belmont. Martin is the man who was arrested in Havana on some charge unknown to this Government, and of whom it was erroneously reported that his extradition to the United States had been refused by Spain. Nothing has yet been heard of the intention of the Spanish Government with regard to the request, and the department does not expect to be informed on that point until the evidence in the case can reach Havana by mail.

Arrivals at Newport Yesterday.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 22.—Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren, and Joel B. Wolfe, who has the Edward R. Wharton place, accompanied by his sister, Miss Wolfe, and Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Chanler of New-York, and Mrs. C. P. Williams of Stonington, arrived to-day, and opened their houses for the season. Hamilton B. Tompkins, William A. Duer, Robert S. Hone, and Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd S. Bryce also arrived from New-York to-day. Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel returned to New-York this afternoon.

GERMANS ARE FOR GOLD

THEIR SOUND-MONEY LEAGUE NOW READY FOR WORK.

The Organization Formed Last Night at an Enthusiastic Meeting—William Steinway President, and Carl Schurz, Oswald Ottendorfer, and Louis Windmuller Also on the List of Officers—Ringing Utterances Against Free Silver.

A thoroughly representative meeting of German-Americans was held last evening in the Grand Central Palace with William Steinway presiding, to organize the "German-American Sound-Money League."

The spirit of the meeting was unanimous and enthusiastic, and the election of the officers of the new league was effected without opposition. The officers are: President—William Steinway; Honorary Presidents—Carl Schurz and Oswald Ottendorfer; Vice Presidents—Richard H. Adams, L. F. Dommerich, E. Fleitmann, Jacob H. Schiff, and George M. Victor; Secretary—Edward Grosse; Treasurer—Louis Windmüller. An Executive Committee, which will meet Monday next at 2 o'clock, in the Chamber of Commerce, was also appointed, consisting of Edward B. Amend, Michael J. Adrian, Philip Bissinger, John H. Friederich, Henry Heider, Adolph Kuttroff, Jacob Mack, John B. Pannes, Hermann Ridder, William Schickel, Theodore Sutro, John Stemme, Edward Schaefer, Gustav H. Schwab, Emile Unger, C. Vom Bauer, Jean Weil, and August Zissner.

The objects of the league are as follows:

First.—To cause the German-American citizens of the whole country to regard the currency question in the coming Presidential campaign as the most important, in fact, the vital issue, to which all other political and economical questions must be subordinated.

Second.—To further cause the German-American citizens of the whole country, to support that party only which in its platform will declare itself in the clearest and most emphatic language in favor of the maintenance of the gold standard, and to vote only for such a Presidential candidate who by his past record has proved to be an unflinching supporter of the gold standard.

Third.—To apprise the National Conventions of both parties of the unalterable attitude of the German-American voters throughout the country, in reference to this issue, and to influence them in favor of the gold standard.

Fourth.—In case the Republican and the Democratic National platforms and the respective candidates should have to be considered as unsatisfactory, to issue a call to currency question, to cause the German-Americans to vigorously participate in the formation of a National Sound-Money Party.

Carl Schurz wrote from Pocantico Hills to Mr. Steinway regretting he could not attend. In his letter he said:

I need hardly assure you that the object which the conference and the meeting following it are to serve has my heartiest sympathy. It has always been my conviction that a sound and stable standard of value is the absolute prerequisite of general and lasting prosperity. If that conviction had needed any strengthening, it would have found it in the business paralysis from which this country has of late been suffering. Whoever proposes to run this disturber may be thought of, every clear-seeing and clear-thinking person will find himself at last forced to the conclusion that none of them will be lastingly effective as long as the American dollar is not in essence and reputation an honest dollar, and does not, at home as well as in the commerce of the world, stand as firm in its value as the English pound sterling or the German mark. What we need above all things is, that about this there should be no doubt.

Without an active spirit of enterprise there can be no prosperity. There can be no active spirit without confidence. There can be no confidence so long as there is hanging over the whole business community the danger of deterioration of the money standard, which would throw all relations of values into the most disastrous confusion, wholly ruin our credit, and turn all business calculations into wild gambling. It is high time that the threatening cloud of this danger be swept from our horizon. Whoever has the welfare and the good name of the American people at heart should do his part to put an end to the hide-and-seek game of the politicians with regard to this question, and force party candidates openly to show their colors, and thus to bring clearness into the situation.

A call has been issued for the meeting, and every man present knew what the purpose of the league was to be. Speeches were few and the speakers did not waste time making arguments.

Louis Windmüller said the question whether gold should be the standard of currency was of vital consequence.

"Silverites," he said, "hope to enrich themselves when they can reduce their debts one-half by the free coinage of silver."

The majority of the voters of the county were indifferent, he said, and did not understand the question.

"It is our business to arouse these people from their lethargy," he said, "to instruct them by speeches and letters, and induce them to convince the delegates at the National Conventions that German-Americans will cast their votes only for a candidate who is outspoken in his adherence to the gold standard."

Dr. John Friedrich also made a vigorous speech against the free coinage of silver and in favor of maintaining the gold standard.

Edward Grosse, Internal Revenue Collector in the Third District, said, in the course of a long speech:

The fight against free silver coinage and bimetallism must be brought to a finish in the impending Presidential campaign. The revival of business, so much needed throughout the whole country, will depend upon the attitude which the two great parties will assume in their respective National Conventions regarding the currency question. Should they both pronounce unequivocally in favor of the maintenance of the gold standard, and should they nominate as Presidential candidates men whose past record is a positive guarantee that they will, by the use of the veto power, manfully resist every legislative attempt at free silver coinage or bimetallism, then we can most assuredly expect a restoration of confidence in the whole business world and soon again enjoy an era of prosperity.

"With a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether," said Mr. Steinway before adjourning the meeting, "we shall win—but only thus."

RUMORS OF GOLD NEAR BOSTON.

Rich Ledge Said to Have Been Discovered at West Somerville.

BOSTON, May 22.—It is rumored that a ledge containing rich deposits of gold and silver was discovered yesterday at West Somerville. Men blasting for stone for building purposes exposed the vein, and samples were at once taken to an assayer. The ledge is on a part of the old Tufts estate, near Lowden Street.

Specimens were brought to S. P. Sharpless, an assayer, in Boston, and the certificate given by him says that the samples assayed $22.74 worth of silver and $198.40 worth of gold per ton of 2,000 pounds. The specimens also contain lead, sulphate of copper, and gray copper.

The vein is only about half an inch wide at the surface, but grows wider below, until it reaches a width of seven inches. It is about 40 feet long and 15 feet deep. Adjoining the vein of ore is a vein of clay, which, it is said, is also rich in gold.

Maritime Exchange to be Heard.

At the Maritime Exchange yesterday a petition was signed by a large number of members, requesting that a special meeting of the Board of Directors be held at an early date, "to give voice to the sentiment of the maritime community of this port, in favor of maintaining the monetary system of the country on a gold basis, as being essential to the success and prosperity of ocean trade and commerce." President Hugh Kelly accordingly called the meeting, to be held on Wednesday next at 1 o'clock.

Violence by Florence Strikers.

ROME, May 22:—The strike of the straw platters in the City and Province of Florence is assuming an alarming phase. Thousands of strikers parade the streets and last evening began hurling stones at the passing carriages and tram cars. The police interfered and were also stoned by the mob.

SHOT HIMSELF BEFORE HIS LOVE.

A Sweethearts' Quarrel That Resulted in a Suicide.

CAMDEN, N. J., May 22.—Charles A. Stratton, a well-known young man of this city, died in the Cooper Hospital to-day from the effects of a pistol wound in the temple inflicted on himself last night.

Stratton and Miss Sallie Page had kept company for a long while, and were soon to have been married. They quarreled once in awhile, and last night an argument arose between them. The two were sitting in the parlor of the Page home at the time. With them were Mrs. Page, her two other daughters, and two other young men. The company did not pay any attention to the dispute between Stratton and Sallie, and were startled when they saw him jump up from his chair and tell them that if they did not want to see him kill himself they had better leave the room. Mrs. Page and her two daughters fled, screaming, while Sallie remained with the two men. Stratton put his hand in his hip pocket and drew a revolver. He warned them not to go near him, and said that he had decided to kill himself.

Sallie and the two men struggled with Stratton and tried to get the revolver from him, but before they could do so he fired the shot. Stratton fell to the floor unconscious, and Sallie fell beside him hysterical. Mrs. Page's screams brought some neighbors, who summoned an ambulance, and Stratton was removed to the hospital. He did not recover consciousness, and died without saying a word. In five minutes what had been a merry party, chatting and joking, was turned into a grief-stricken group, all crying and wringing their hands.

Once before Stratton quarreled with his sweetheart, and he became very despondent. He drank a quantity of laudanum, saying he could not live without her, but he was discovered in time to save his life. Then he and his sweetheart became reconciled, and everything went along all right until last night's dispute.

THE GOLD RESERVE DIMINISHING.

Losses Shown in the Balances Almost Every Day.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The gold reserve fluctuates between losses for export and gains through the mints and the exchange of currency, but the balance is almost daily on the side of net losses. The sum of $1,100,000 went out to-day for export, in addition to $13,500 in coin and $5,200 in gold bars for domestic purposes. The reserve was hammered down by these losses to $111,110,736, in spite of gains of $300,000 through the mints and Sub-Treasuries. The bulk of the gain was at San Francisco, where gold was received for $200,000 in silver certificates. The legal-tender notes in the Treasury have not increased rapidly of late, in spite of their redemption in gold, because of the heavy payments of the Treasury.

There was an excess of receipts over expenditures to-day for the first time, reducing the deficit for May to $5,034,025, and for the fiscal year to $28,489,216. The legal tenders now in the custody of the Treasury are $84,955,652 in United States notes and $32,871,971 in Sherman Treasury notes.

It is hoped at the Treasury that exports will fall off in a few weeks, and it is thought that this undoubtedly would be the case, under the normal movement of trade, if it were not for threats against the public credit in the Senate and uncertainty as to the attitudes of candidates and parties on the currency.

EXCLUSION OF THE CHINESE.

Indicted for Allowing Them to Enter This Country Fraudulently.

ASTORIA, Oregon, May 22.—Thirteen prominent citizens have been indicted by the Federal Grand Jury on a charge of falsely witnessing affidavits declaring that certain Chinese were entitled to admission at this port as merchants who had previously resided here. For several months the steamer Signal has been running regularly from British Columbia to this port, and on every trip has landed from ten to fifteen Chinese. Fully four-fifths of these men have been admitted fraudulently, and among those who were arrested to-day for complicity are two ex-Mayors of the city and a banker. It is believed that the investigation will not stop at these people, but will reach other officials, whose examinations of Chinese that applied for admission have been remarkably loose.

SEATTLE, Washington, May 22.—Federal Judge Hanford has rendered a decision ordering the deportation of the wife of Gee Lee, a big Chinese merchant. The woman has a babe in arms, and the case will result in the separation of mother and child in the event that the latter's rights are demanded. The decision is regarded as far-reaching, as it is the first case of the kind, and in the event that it holds good several hundred Chinese women in this State will be returned to the land of their birth.

MRS. CARTER'S STAGE INSTRUCTION.

Mr. Belasco's Suit Against N. K. Fairbank May Be Tried Soon.

The case of David Belasco, the playwright and theatrical manager, against N. K. Fairbank, the Chicago millionaire, to recover $50,000 for launching Mrs. Leslie Carter as an actress, is now on the Supreme Court calendar, and is expected to be tried next week.

Mr. Belasco says that after Mrs. Carter's famous divorce suit in 1888 in Chicago Mr. Fairbank made a contract with him to prepare Mrs. Carter to take leading parts on the stage. In pursuance of this contract, Mr. Belasco says, he taught Mrs. Carter elocution, calisthenics, stage deportment, and voice culture; that, after this foundation had been laid, he instructed her how to play Ophelia, Camille, Frou-Frou, Juliet, Fedora, and many other parts; that finally he brought her out in "The Ugly Duckling," refurbished to fit her.

According to Mr. Belasco's statement, he spent from July, 1889, until November, 1890, training Mrs. Carter, and he estimates the value of these services at $50,000. He has summoned several Chicago lawyers to appear as witnesses to testify to the interest which Mr. Fairbank took in Mrs. Leslie Carter's stage career and her preparation for it.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Carter, who has turned out a stage success in "The Heart of Maryland," remains under Mr. Belasco's management, though she is formally joined with Mr. Fairbank as a defendant to the suit. She has not retained counsel to defend her in the action.

Shot Himself on His Wife's Grave.

NEWTOWN, L. I., May 22.—Herman Dahl, a resident of New-York, committed suicide this afternoon by shooting himself. Dahl was about forty-seven years old. His wife died and was buried in the Lutheran cemetery here two years ago. Dahl frequently visited the grave. He was seen by attendants of the cemetery at the grave this afternoon. He has been out of work since this afternoon. He had been there but a short time when he shot himself. The bullet entered his right temple, and he was dead when picked up. He was taken to Chamberlain's morgue.

Wanted for a National Park.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., May 22.—A petition, signed by leading residents of this county, has been forwarded to Washington, asking Congress to forever reserve from the settlement, for the purpose of a National park, two sections of land in the San Rafael range in Northern Santa Barbara County, including within its boundaries that beautiful sheet of water known as Lake Zaca. This lies at an elevation of about 3,000 feet above sea level, and is surrounded by a wild picturesque mountain region. It is widely known as a health resort in Summer, and a favorite place with the pleasure seekers and sportsmen.

Green Island Goes to Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 22.—Gov. Matthews has received notice that the Supreme Court of the United States has decided the celebrated Green Island controversy between Indiana and Kentucky, in favor of Indiana. Green Island is a tract of land of several thousand acres lying in the centre of the Ohio River, not far from Evansville. It has been disputed territory since Indiana was admitted as a State in 1816. For years officers from both States have levied taxes there, and the man who lived on the island have voted in both States.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Has taken gold medals against all other brands.
—Adv.

RESCUED BY POLICEMEN

FRIGHTENED PEOPLE DRAGGED FROM A BURNING TENEMENT.

A Fire in New Chambers Street That Threatened the Lives of 150 Persons—The Damage to the Building Was Slight, but the Rescuers Suffered from the Smoke for Many Hours—The Losses Covered by Insurance.

A fire which threatened the lives of the tenants of the five-story tenement house at 70 New Chambers Street was discovered about 7 o'clock last night, and before all the occupants of the house were in places of safety the police were obliged to drag a number of frightened people forcibly from the building.

Had the fire occurred a few hours later, many lives might have been sacrificed, for about 150 people lived in the building.

The building extends through from 70 New Chambers Street to 78 Roosevelt Street. The side of the building, which is about 100 feet long, is on Batavia Street. The only entrance to the building is on New Chambers Street. The single stairway is about the centre of the building and runs beside the airshaft. There is one set of fire-escapes on the Roosevelt Street front and three on the Batavia Street side.

The fire was discovered at the bottom of the airshaft, and when the firemen arrived at the place the flames had reached the top of the building.

The reserves from the Oak Street Police Station were quickly upon the scene, and they at once began to rescue people who were upon the upper floors of the building. Roundsman Henry Breen found on the fourth floor Cornelius Conlon, sixty-nine years old; his wife, Hannah, sixty-five years old, and his sister, Mary Conlon, sixty years old. Breen got Conlon and his sister out into the hallway and down the stairs to the street. Mrs. Hannah Conlon, however, refused to leave the room when Breen went back for her, saying that she wanted to save her pet parrot. The room was filled with smoke, and Breen was forced to drag the woman from the room with the aid of Policeman John J. Lynch.

Lynch had previously rescued a girl whose name he did not learn. He found her partly unconscious on the fifth floor.

Policeman Thomas A. Dust found the two young children of a woman named Marmion on the first floor and carried them to the street. He then went back, and on the third floor he found Mrs. Flanagan, who had fainted in her room, and her two children, both under four years of age. He called another policeman to his aid and the woman and children were carried to the street.

Policeman Michael F. O'Neil found Mrs. Annie Lynch, thirty years old, on the third floor. She was looking for a young child and refused to leave the place. O'Neil dragged her down the stairs. He then went back into the house, and on the fourth floor he found John J. Gallagher of 62 Roosevelt Street, an ex-policeman, who had gone into the building to rescue the occupants. Gallagher was overcome by smoke and O'Neil dragged him up to the roof.

Policeman James J. Kelly, assisted by Joseph Degnan of 114 Roosevelt Street, rescued Mrs. Carmen William, thirty-six years old; Mrs. Miller, sixty years old, and Henrietta Miller, twenty-two years old, from the fifth floor, passing them down the fire-escapes. Mrs. Miller, who is deaf and dumb, resisted Degnan's efforts to rescue her. Degnan had his hand badly cut by having it forced through a pane of glass by the woman.

Policeman Thomas A. Logan carried down a woman from the fourth floor.

A young man who lives in the neighborhood, and whose name was not learned, carried two children down the fire escape.

The building, which is owned by Weil & Meyer of 25 New Chamber Street, was damaged to the amount of $5,000, which is covered by insurance. The stock and fixtures of the candy factory of J. & H. Juehrs, on the ground floor, were damaged to the extent of about $500, and the total losses of tenants are placed at $200.

Many of the policemen on duty at the fire were still suffering at midnight from the effects of the smoke they encountered in the work of rescuing tenants.

WENT BACK FOR HER BANK BOOKS.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cassidy Saved from Her Burning Home.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cassidy, sixty years old, and her niece, Kate Jefferson, eight years old, were carried out of their home at 7 Hubert Street while it was burning at midnight on Thursday. Their rescuer was Policeman Edward T. Kealey of the Leonard Street Station.

Mrs. Cassidy's home is on the second floor of the building, which has two stories and an attic. The first floor is occupied by the Martin H. Healy Republican Club. Mrs. Cassidy, who is a widow, her two daughters and her niece live on the second floor and also use the attic.

One of the members of the Healy Club, who had left the building late and who was standing in front of it discovered the fire. He shouted "Fire!" and attracted the attention of Policeman Kealey, who was standing only a little way off. Kealey ran into the house and up to Mrs. Cassidy's daughters. Both shrieked to him that their mother and cousin were still up stairs. Then they ran past him to the street, and he dashed up stairs. He met Mrs. Cassidy and the little girl in the hallway. He caught the little girl up in his arms and seized Mrs. Cassidy by the hand and started to escort them down stairs.

When they were half way down the stairs Mrs. Cassidy suddenly recollected that she had left some bankbooks and an insurance policy in her room. She broke away from Kealey and went back, although the smoke from the fire had by this time half filled the house.

Kealey continued to the sidewalk, where he left the girl. Then he ran back after the woman. She had got to her room safely, but seemed to have forgotten where she had left the bankbooks. She soon felt the effects of the smoke and turned to leave. She fell to the floor, and when Kealey arrived he dragged her into the hall. She is a very large woman, and Kealey was afraid that he could not carry her to the street in his arms. He lifted her to the top of an icebox, and then onto his shoulders. Then he carried her to the street.

The loss by fire was about $5,000.

Fire in Lispenard Stewart's Villa.

NEWPORT, May 22.—The new villa which Lispenard Stewart of New-York has been building on Bellevue Avenue was badly damaged by fire and water about noon to-day. Painters who were at work in the house built fires in the two furnaces to dry the paint, and went away and left them. The furnaces became so hot that the woodwork caught fire. An effort was made to put out the blaze by turning on the water from the street mains. Some of the joints in the plumbing had not yet been connected, and the water ran out, spoiling the hardwood floors and hand-painted ceilings. The fire damage was very slight, but the injury done by water will keep Mr. Stewart from moving into his new house for several weeks.

Ward Man H. W. Schill Set Free.

Judge McMahon, in General Sessions, yesterday dismissed the indictment for perjury against ex-Ward Man Henry W. Schill. Schill was a "special duty" man under Police Captain Price of the West Thirty-seventh Street Precinct, and was indicted as a result of the Lexow committee investigation. He was charged with swearing falsely before the Grand Jury. District Attorney Fellows moved for the dismissal, stating that the witnesses in the case were in California and could not be reached.

Death of a Vassar Student.

POUGHKEEPSIE, May 22.—Miss Ella Beckwith Harbridge, a sophomore at Vassar College, and one of the most popular young women here, died Wednesday of peritonitis after a two weeks' illness. She was eighteen years old. Her home was at Savannah, Ga., to which place the body was sent. Miss Harbridge's death resulted from a cold caught by sitting on the ground after some athletic exercises.

EXPLOSION IN PRATT OIL WORKS.

Houses Shaken, Windows Broken, but Only One Man Injured.

An explosion occurred at the Pratt Oil Works, in Brooklyn, shortly after 11 o'clock last night, which shook the entire neighborhood, and was heard all over the Eastern District of the city. Fortunately, though many employes were at work at the time, no one was killed, and a passing truckman was the only person injured, and he was not seriously hurt.

The explosion, which was of a vat containing 500 barrels of oil, made a terrific noise, and shattered the windows of all the neighboring tenement houses, most of the inmates of which were abed. They were soon up and about, however, and for a while a panic among them seemed imminent. They rushed to the windows and swarmed out into the streets, many of them scantily clad, for the possibility of fire reaching other vats was a source of danger very familiar to those who live in the neighbohood of the oil works.

Three alarms of fire were immediately sent in, and nine engines and three trucks responded, while the fireboat Seth Low added its effort from the river side.

The works take in the entire block bounded by the East River, Kent Avenue, and North Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets. The property is surrounded by a high fence. The tank, constructed of iron, was one of many situated about the yard.

After the first blast, which shot a great tongue of burning oil high into the air, the seething liquid overflowed into the yard and down into the river, where some of it continued to burn, as it floated with the tide.

The firemen under Chief Engineer Dale lent their energies to prevent the burning oil from coming in contact with the other tanks and the buildings, and within an hour had the fire under control.

Its work had been short and swift, and by 12:30 A. M. it was practically out. The loss was estimated at $15,000, covering the value of the oil, the tank and adjacent machinery injured by flying metal.

All travel on the Greenpoint trolley lines was cut off.

Louis Grimmel of 51 North Thirteenth Street, a truckman, who was driving by at the time of the explosion, was struck by flying glass and cut about the side and leg. He was taken to the Eastern District Hospital.

The employes of the works observed strict reticence, and no details could be learned from them. The cause of the explosion could not be ascertained.

WANTS TO BE VICE PRESIDENT.

Gov. Lippitt of Rhode Island Asks Place on the Republican Ticket.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—A tinted lithograph of Gov. Charles Warren Lippitt of Rhode Island, accompanied by a biographical sketch announcing his candidacy for Vice President on the Republican ticket for 1896, has been put in circulation here. It is stated that the Gubernatorial election in Rhode Island in April was the first expression of the people of the country prior to the National campaign of 1896. The prominent issue in the Rhode Island campaign was protection, and Mr. Lippitt carried its standard to victory with the largest plurality that any candidate for Governor ever received in the history of the State. It is added that the Governor is descended in the ninth generation from Roger Williams, and that he is prominently identified with the producing interests of the State, a genial and cultivated gentleman, and an orator.

THE LAURADA LANDS HER CARGO.

Nine-tenths of Her Munitions Safely Delivered in Cuba.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 22.—The steamer Laurada entered the bar yesterday and was met at Quarantine by J. A. Huau, agent of the Cuban Junta, and a number of friends of Cuba.

The Laurada's Captain reported that he had landed safely on Cuban soil nine-tenths of the munitions. When about to land the last loads, smoke was seen on the horizon, and, fearing it to be from the funnels of a Spanish man-of-war, the steamer pulled up anchor and started northward.

After communicating the information the Laurada headed seaward, ostensibly for New-York.

The Three Friends cleared from this port to-day with arms and ammunition consigned to Key West. The revenue cutter Boutwell has been ordered to see her across the three-mile limit.

FIREMEN WILL STAY HOME.

The London Trip Abandoned for a Big Parade in the City.

Commissioner Ford, at a meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners yesterday, stated that he had carefully considered the question of sending a team of firemen to take part in the London Firemen's tournament in June, and in view of the expense which the project would entail he recommended that it be abandoned. He suggested that there should be a big parade of the department in the city. He had estimated that the London trip would cost $10,000. There had been collected only $5,768.60, which will now be returned, as the Commissioners agreed to Mr. Ford's recommendations.

Mayor Strong has promised $500 toward the proposed New-York parade.

To be Retired for Age.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Col. David S. Gordon, Sixth Cavalry, commanding the army post of Fort Myer, Va., adjoining the Arlington National Cemetery, will be sixty-four years old to-morrow and will be accordingly placed on the retired list on account of age. Lieut. Col. Sumner, Sixth Cavalry, now at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., will be promoted to Colonel as a result of the retirement, and will become commandant at Fort Myer.

Woman's College in Montreal.

MONTREAL, May 22.—The contracts have been awarded for the construction of a royal college for women, to be built in this city at a cost of $2,000,000, the gift of Sir Donald Smith, the lately appointed Canadian High Commissioner to London. Bruce Joy of New-York is the architect, and Peter Lyall of Montreal the contractor.

Louis Gottschalk Divorced.

CHICAGO, May 22.—Louis Gaston Gottschalk, the noted composer, was granted a divorce from his wife, Louise B. Gottschalk, by Judge Gibbons to-day on the grounds of desertion. The suit was not contested. Mrs. Gottschalk is

the Supreme Court commission's favorable report. Mr. Murray said yesterday:

"We occupied several months before the commission for the purpose of showing the radical defects in the plan, as we understood it, both in regard to the cost and the capacity of the road as planned to furnish real rapid transit. To that end we called a number of the most prominent engineers, builders, and architects in the city to show that the engineers of the Rapid Transit Commission had not properly considered the enormous cost of supporting buildings on Broadway, and that in a majority of cases the quantity of material and the style of the structure had been skimped, with the view of getting the estimate within the amount allowed by law. The walls were too thin, as was the concrete bed at the bottom, to support the strain and weight they would have to bear.

"We showed in some cases by their own witnesses that the speed attainable on the express tracks in the lower part of the city would be little better than that we now have on the elevated roads, while that of the local tracks would be scarcely better than that of the cable cars.

"The question of grades was also entered into. To keep down expense, the engineers proposed to follow the line of the surface of the street, and not maintain a true and even grade. This would have been costly on rolling stock and uncomfortable for the traveling public.

"The decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court on the motion to confirm the report is final, the Court of Appeals uniformly refusing to consider appeals when the decision is based on the facts. The decision does not invalidate the Rapid Transit act. It does not pass upon its constitutionality. It simply prevents the carrying out of the present scheme of rapid transit. I see no reason why the commission should not go ahead and work out a new one. Whatever method of construction may be employed, I should say that some other route than Broadway must be selected to bring the expense within the limit of cost."

John H. Inman.

John H. Inman of the Rapid Transit Commission said that from what he had read of the Appellate Court's decision he was not able to gather a definite idea of its actual effect. It was a question whether the decision killed the Rapid Transit act or was simply a blow at the plan reported by the commission. If the Rapid Transit act was still alive, the commission could go on and endeavor to secure rapid transit in some other way. If the opinion of the Appellate Court was to the effect that the Rapid Transit act was unconstitutional, the case would certainly be appealed. Mr. Inman expressed the hope that the cause of rapid transit would not be seriously retarded by this set-back.

Corporation Counsel Scott.

Corporation Counsel Scott declined to discuss the probable effect of the decision, because he wanted to examine it carefully before doing so. He said if the decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court related to matters of fact, without involving matters of law, it was not reviewable, and the case could not be taken to the Court of Appeals. Mr. Scott also said the case In re Kings County Elevated Railway Company, 82 New-York, 1895, which was affirmed in re East River Bridge Company, settled the question that the Supreme Court's jurisdiction was exclusive.

Mr. Scott was asked whether propositions from the Manhattan Company would now be taken up, and he said:

"I do not know. That is a matter which lies wholly with the Rapid Transit Commissioners."

ADVANCE IN MANHATTAN STOCK.

Effect of the Court's Ruling—Mr. Sage Talks for the Company.

The immediate effect, in this city, of the news that the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court had rendered a decision adverse to the Rapid Transit Commission was to put up the price of Manhattan Railway stock two and one-half points. Wall Street at first regarded the decision as meaning the complete nullification of the Rapid Transit act, and Manhattan stock became at once active and strong, on the supposition that the action of the court left the elevated railroad system complete master of the rapid transit situation.

George J. Gould, President of the Manhattan Railway Company, was not in the city, but Russell Sage spoke for the company in cheerful tones. He said that he had not read the opinion of the court, but the gist of the decision, as he understood it, was a declaration that the rapid transit plan prepared by the commission was illegal. Such a decision would prove to be of great benefit to the City of New-York.

It was an assurance, Mr. Sage said, that the security of property and corporate interests would be maintained. It demonstrated that the higher courts would not sanction acts of the Legislature designed to confiscate property.

"This decision," continued Mr. Sage, "brings the problem of rapid transit in New-York nearer solution. The Manhattan Railway Company has always been ready to supply the public needs so far as its franchises would permit. We are willing to put in the money necessary for large improvements and extensions provided we can be assured of permanency in our rights and proper protection for our investment."

Mr. Sage was not prepared to say just what action the Manhattan Company would take under the existing circumstances, but he was of the opinion that the Board of Directors would discuss the matter soon.

MR. PARSONS NOT COMMUNICATIVE.

Decision a Surprise, and He Fears All the Work Is Undone.

W. B. Parsons, Chief Engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission, was visited last night at his home, 51 East Fifty-third Street, by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

"You must excuse me," Mr. Parsons said, "from making any comment about the decision of the court. The decision was a surprise—a complete surprise, and—well, I do not wish to criticise the conclusion of the Judges. All—none of us know just now 'where we are at.' We may find out to-morrow. In the meantime I do not wish to say anything about the matter."

"Will the work of the commission and the expense it involved all go for naught?" Mr. Parsons was asked.

"Yes, probably it will. But I cannot say positively. As I said, we are all at sea, and I would rather not say anything more on the subject to-night."

HISTORY OF THE UNDERTAKING.

Various Steps That Were Taken and the Plans Suggested.

The elevated railroads in this city are the result of agitation for rapid transit which was begun in the early seventies and which led to the enactment of the so-called Rapid Transit act of 1875.

Under that act Commissioners were appointed. After hearings they presented a report which was adopted by the General Term of the Supreme Court, and in 1878 and 1879 the elevated railroads were constructed.

Prior to that time there had been an experimental section of railway extending from the Battery through Greenwich Street to the Thirtieth Street station of the Hudson River Railroad. At first it was designed to use cable traction, but experiments showed it to be ineffective at that time.

Elevated roads so built were found in a dozen years to be overtaxed and unable to supply the demand for adequate or quick transit in this city, in spite of the fact that devices like the building of a third track for so-called express trains and the increasing of the number and length of trains were resorted to.

In fact, a great part of the structures had to be virtually rebuilt, because of the increased weight of engines and trains necessary to keep up the pretense of service to the public.

Then the agitation was resumed for proper facilities, and a number of plans were forthcoming, one of which was the arcade railway project, which contemplated a tunnel in Broadway very much on the lines of the one recently determined on. But the company having the matter in charge had its plans foiled by a decision of the Court of Appeals holding unconstitutional the act under which the company assumed to work.

As soon as the arcade plan had been disposed of, many others were forced into notice, the principal of these being the one proposed by Hugh J. Grant, then Mayor. Mr. Grant's ideas were embodied in a bill for a commission to lay out a route for a rapid-transit road east of Broadway. This commission, he proposed, should report to the Sinking Fund Commissioners, who, if they approved the route, should sell at public auction the fight to construct and operate the road. The bill was introduced in the Legislature March 16, 1890. The plans of Mr. Grant met with the general approval of property owners but nothing ever came of it.

Some of the Early Plans.

The only scheme that then remained with any evidence of vitality was that of the City Railway Company, which proposed to purchase the right of way through the blocks, build its road on solid foundations just beneath the surface, and build up the superstructure with fireproof buildings.

Mayor Grant, acting under the law of 1875, appointed a Rapid Transit Commission April 9, 1890. The commission consisted of August Belmont, John H. Starin, Charles Stewart Smith, William Steinway, and Orlando B. Potter.

The Real Estate Exchange had then been agitating the question for many months with a view to increasing the values of real estate on the upper west side. These Commissioners were bound by an oath and a bond of $25,000 each faithfully to perform their duties. They were to determine when a rapid transit railway should be built, what the power and the fare should be. They were also required to fix the amount of the capital stock of the company to be formed for the construction and operation of the railway. They were to have absolute authority over the subscription books, and, in fact, there was scarcely anything connected with the proposed railroad in which they were not supreme. Charles Stewart Smith declined to accept a place on the commission, and Woodbury Langdon was named.

The appointments met with popular favor, and discussion then turned to the question as to what the Legislature would do with three or four rapid-transit makeshifts it had on its hands. For two or three sessions the Legislature had under consideration a bill authorizing the use of Broadway above Forty-third Street and the Boulevard, and property owners who had been at first opposed to the idea, became convinced that this was the only solution of the problem. There was some talk then, too, of a line to be operated by the Harlem Railroad Company from the Post Office to the Harlem River.

At the very outset the commissioners were confronted with the question whether, under the existing laws, they would be able to do anything at all toward solving the problem of rapid transit. They found the act of 1875 "terribly restrictive," as William Steinway put it. It was impossible to go below the City Hall with any central line, and Broadway below Murray Street and Park Row and Nassau Street were exempt from elevated railroad lines. Then the Commissioners could not go under or over Fifth Avenue, nor Broadway below Fifty-ninth Street, nor Fourth Avenue above Forty-second Street. Mr. Steinway at that time declared that engineering difficulties, particularly at Canal Street, would prevent the construction of an underground system. Two bills, one introduced by Mayor Grant and the other by J. Sloat Fassett, had failed to pass the Legislature at this time. Either bill would have given relief to the commission.

So difficult was the task confronting them that the Commissioners talked of resigning, but at a meeting held May 28 they decided to do the best they could under the circumstances. They decided that nothing but a four-track road was worth considering. They talked of buying the right of way for a viaduct through the blocks, but cost was an impassable barrier. Difficulties stood on all sides of the plan for a system overground and forced the Commissioners to think of an underground road.

All Sorts of Schemes Suggested.

Plans without number and many of them without a trace of feasibility were presented. Even the old arcade plan, or its ghost, came up again at a meeting held Feb. 15, 1891, and it was recalled at that meeting that on this scheme there was spent in legislation, engineering, promotive work, and in the courts $600,000, enough to have built a mile of the road.

Lawson Purdy talked of a double-decked elevated plan that he had in his mind, and the Greathead Underground Electric system, as used in London, was considered. The People's Rapid Transit Company presented one of the most practical plans—for a lofty masonry viaduct road to run through the blocks in New-York City and up to Yonkers and perhaps to Tarrytown.

The rapid-transit laws were amended and a partially new commission took hold of matters, when Mayor Grant created it, at the request of George R. Read and fifty other property owners. Its members were Samuel Spencer, William Steinway, Eugene L. Jaisie, John H. Starin, and John id. Inman. This commission had the benefit of amendments in the law which gave it more power over the streets that could be used in the making of a plan of rapid transit. It presented its report on Oct. 30, 1891.

A line under Broadway was decided on after many plans had been exhaustively considered. The work of this commission gives an idea of the tremendous amount of work that has been done, and of the cost of New-York's attempt to provide rapid transit. The question of the depth of the underground road had to be carefully considered, and for this reason the Commissioners had to have borings made. They started at the extreme lower part of the city and plunged into the earth at frequent intervals up to Thirty-third Street in the search for a rock foundation. At Thirty-third Street they found rock four feet below the street level At Park Place the drills did not find trouble until they had worked down 112 feet. North of Thirty-third Street all was as desired, for rock lay but a few feet below the level. It followed, then, that if there was to be a tunnel in Broadway a considerable portion of it would have to be driven through sand. With the problem as to whether this could be done the Commissioners became almost distracted, and, besides, the considerations of depth involved also the matters of elevators, stairways, air, and drainage. Two plans were presented for structures as near the surface as possible. One provided for four tracks on a level at the minimum distance below the surface, to admit of the non-disturbance of existing pipes, conduits, and other underground structures, and occupying the entire width of Broadway from curb to curb. This plan also provided for carrying on the work of excavation without disturbance of the street suface, except for short distances.

The other plan was for a double deck tunnel and the placing of pipes and other things underground in galleries. The excavation, it was necessary, should be four feet deeper than in the first plan.

These plans were submitted to Consulting Engineers Octave Chanute of Chicago, Joseph M. Wilson of Philadelphia, Theodore Cooper of New-York, and John Bogart, State Engineer of New-York.

Route That Was Planned.

The commission decided against the double-deck plan and laid out the route as follows:

A route, the centre line commencing at a point under the westerly side of Whitehall Street, thence by diverging lines under Whitehall Street, Battery Park and State Street, forming a loop line, the tracks converging to parallelism at a point under Broadway, between Bowling Green and Morris Street; thence under Broadway and Union Square to Fifty-ninth Street; thence under the Boulevard to One Hundred and Twenty-first Street; thence by viaduct to One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; thence under the Boulevard to the south line of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street; thence by viaduct to the north line of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street; thence under the Boulevard to One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street; thence under Eleventh Avenue to a point 1,460 feet north of the centre line of One Hundred and Ninetieth Street; thence by a viaduct to the King's Bridge Road, Audubon Avenue, Two Hundred and Seventeenth Street, and finally to the then city limits.

A loop from Broadway, under Mail Street, City Hall Park, Park Row, and Chambers Street, and again connecting with the Broadway line.

A line diverging from the Broadway line at or near Fourteenth Street, under Union Square to Fourth Avenue, Madison Avenue, at Forty-fourth Street, and ending under Jerome Avenue.

The Board of Aldermen approved the Commissioners' plan Oct. 28, 1891, and consented to the construction of the road, ordering that the motive power be electricity or some other power not requiring combustion within the tunnel.

There was a great cry from property owners, particularly those in Madison Avenue, and the Commissioners wanted to make a few changes in the routes. They learned from their counsel, John M. Bowers, that they had not the power to do so.

The next move was the application to the Supreme Court for the appointment of three Commissioners to determine whether the routes as fixed by the board should be constructed and operated. The court, April 14, 1892, appointed as Commissioners David McClure, Benjamin Perkins, and Robert Maclay. This commission reported, June 17, that, in the opinion of its members, the road could be built substantially as proposed, and be operated to the advantage of the people. The report was confirmed by the court.

Failure at the Bidding.

When the Commissioners decided, Nov. 12, 1892, to advertise the franchise for sale, the partly changed plans provided for a road through Broadway and the Boulevard from the Battery to the northern city limits, with a branch from Union Square through Fourth Avenue to the vicinity of Forty-third Street just west of the Grand Central Station. The plan provided for loops around Union Square and City Hall Park and through State and Whitehall Streets from Bowling Green to South Ferry.

The terms of sale and the specifications for the construction of the road were made public Dec. 15, 1892, and the sale was advertised to be made Dec. 29 in the rotunda of the City Hall. It was provided that whoever should acquire the franchise should be required to pay at the time and place of sale 10 per cent. of the amount bid, and also to deposit with the Controller within five days, in cash or securities, $1,000,000 as a guarantee of full acceptance of the terms of sale.

At that meeting at which this decision was reached an idea was given to the public of the cost of a rapid transit commission, the existing body providing that the cost of its work, $89,247.15, should be paid to the Controller by the successful bidder. The capital of the successfully bidding person or company was fixed at $50,000,000, in 500,000 shares. The maximum rate of fare was fixed at 5 cents and the limit of time for commencing construction was placed at four months from purchase.

New-York seemed destined then to see in a few months the start of work that would soon bring rapid transit, but disappointment was her lot. The auction sale was held and only one bid was made. A "dummy," it was said, made that. It proposed to give $500 cash and one-half of one per cent. yearly of the gross receipts for the full term of the lease, 999 years. There was an alternate bid, too. It was for $1,000 cash. W. Nowland Amory of 78 West Ninety-fourth Street, stood as the figurehead in both instances. The Commissioners rejected it after a long secret session.

When the meeting was over they made public a statement in which they said that they intended to abandon for the time the underground scheme and to devise a plan of rapid transit by elevated structures. Mr. Amory, who made the bids, was an employe of the commission in getting consents of property owners. He secured about 400 consents out of 2,000, and received $1,700 for eight months' work.

It was announced at this sale that the Commissioners had been awarded $25,000 for their expenses, and that, in addition to this, the successful bidder would have to pay other expenses, aggregating $111,594.68. Mr. Amory would give no information as to his backing.

Negotiations with Elevated Road.

The negotiations then openly begun between the commission and the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company started a public storm. The alacrity with which the Commissioners threw overboard their avowed deliberate conclusions and rushed into an open deal with the elevated road was generally discussed, and the quick and sharp rise in quotations of Manhattan stock was not lost sight of. Nor was it forgotten that John M. Bowers, counsel for the commission, who drew up the terms of the sale, seemed to be acting as go-between for the elevated railroad company.

The Real Estate Exchange, through a committee, entered the fight, advocating the underground plan, and at a meeting held Jan. 6, 1893, made a protest against concessions to the Manhattan Company.

At a meeting Jan. 18 the Commissioners resolved that the underground plan was still the best, and that its sale be held in abeyance until a likely purchaser should be in sight. They declared, however, that rapid transit was an immediate necessity, and that elevated roads were the best existing sources of it. This talk of elevated speed and accommodation went on for a long time. The elevated road submitted various plans, the Commissioners made various suggestions, and finally everything became nothing. The Commissioners even decided to give the Boulevard, from One Hundred and Eighth Street to One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, to the Manhattan Company.

Commissioners Spencer and Starin had a quarrel June 7. They had been opposing each other at every stage in the controversy over the elevated railroad question. Mr. Spencer wanted to deal with the elevated railroad people on the terms proposed. Mr. Starin objected. Warm words were exchanged. Mr. Starin insinuated that there was a motive in Mr. Spencer's action. Mr. Spencer raised his fist, and the wordy war lasted through the entire session.

Commissioners Steinway, Inman, Spencer, and Bushe resigned June 9, 1893, for the reason that they could not agree on any plan of rapid transit. That left Mr. Starin alone. Mayor Gilroy refused to accept the resignations.

The next move for rapid transit was the suggestion by Commissioner Steinway that the city build a system of its own. Rumors of syndicates were numerous, but seldom of any account.

A plan for an elevated railway to be sold at auction was next put forward. It included the laying of Ninth Street, Seventh Street, and a few other main arteries of travel not used by the Manhattan Company. The Commissioners committed themselves to this plan Nov. 28. The route laid out was as follows: Starting at Battery Place, through West Street to Fifty-eighth Street, to Seventh Avenue, to Forty-fifth Street, to Broadway, and out the Boulevard, to One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, to King's Bridge Road, across Spuyten Duyvil Creek to city limits; a branch line from Seventh Avenue, through Thirteenth Street or Fourteenth Street, to University Place, to Wooster Street, to Canal Street, to Centre Street, to the City Hall.

A proposition for an east-side independent elevated route was adopted Dec. 5, but came to naught.

New Rapid Transit Law.

Then the Chamber of Commerce entered the field and succeeded in getting a new rapid-transit law through the Legislature in May, 1894. It provided for a commission and for the submission to the people of the question of municipal construction. The new commission consisted of the Mayor, then Thomas F. Gilroy; Controller Fitch, Seth Low, John Claflin, William Steinway, John H. Starin, Alexander E. Orr, and John H. Inman. Lewis L. Delafield was made Secretary and William B. Parsons engineer.

The people voted in the Fall of 1894 in favor of spending $50,000,000 of the public money for the construction of a rapid transit system, and afterward the Legislature authorized the expenditure of $5,000,000 more.

The commission was at work in earnest. Plans were prepared, a commission of experts was appointed, consisting of ex-Mayor Hewitt, O. Chanute, Thomas C. Clarke, William H. Burr, and Charles Leroy Smith. The experts approved the plan, and it then went to a commission appointed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. This commission, which consisted of Frederic R. Coudert, G. Sherman, and W. H. Gelshenen, also approved the plan. Its report went back to the court for confirmation. The argument of Broadway property owners had no effect, and the report was not sustained.

The expense to the city of the Rapid Transit Commissions from July, 1891, to May 1, 1896, was $258,469.81. To this amount, which has already been disbursed, there must be added at least $10,000, which must still be paid out by the city from the Rapid Transit Fund.

The disbursements were for surveys and other engineering work, salaries of engineers, salary of the Secretary and clerks, maps, reports, rentals, and all incidental expenses.

There has been from time to time much discussion in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment as to how long the city would have to pay out money for rapid transit which did not materialize. The discussions, however, invariably resulted in the amounts asked for being granted. The disbursements were made under Chapter 4, Laws of 1891, and Chapter 52, Laws of 1894.

THE MAYOR FOR EXTENSIONS.

Thinks the Manhattan Company Should Now Come Forward.

Mayor Strong, when asked for his opinion on the court's decision, said: "I have not read the decision yet, but I understand that the Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court are unanimous on the subject. If I am correct in my opinion, the decision places an estopple on the plans of the Commissioners so far as the Broadway route is concerned. It seems to me that there is an excellent opportunity now offered to the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company to come forward with a proposition to give the people of the city increased facilities for rapid transit both on the east and west sides.

"I believe that in two years the Manhattan could complete their extensions and connections in a manner that would vastly improve our means of transportation between the Battery and Yonkers on one side, and the Battery and Mount Vernon on the other. We want rapid transit, and we want it quickly.

"The Manhattan Company should lose no time in presenting its propositions as to the extensions on both sides of the city, and plans for connecting its lines with the Brooklyn Bridge and the ferries on the North River. I think if the company now presents its plans to the Rapid Transit Commissioners it will receive immediate consideration. I believe that the company will adopt such a course without delay."

The Mayor, as is well known, has twice conferred with George J. Gould and Russell Sage about extensions. They submitted some suggestions and some plans, but these have never been made public either by the Mayor or by Messrs. Gould and Sage, nor have they been presented to the Rapid Transit Commissioners.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES has already told that the Mayor believed the Manhattan Company should build an extension from the City Hall station up Centre Street to Canal, across Canal to Desbrosses, connecting with the Sixth and Ninth Avenue lines on Canal Street, through Desbrosses to West Street, and down West to Pier 1, with a loop connecting with the Sixth and Ninth Avenue lines at Battery Place. The Mayor wants the line down West Street to connect with the ferries, and he proposes that stations be built at intervals on West Street, with bridges across the street, so that the traveling public could get to the ferryboats without the annoyance and danger of crossing the crowded roadway.

The Mayor's plan also included extensions on the east and west sides of the city to the city line. He has been fixed in the belief that rapid transit could be obtained quickest by making satisfactory arrangements with the Manhattan Company.

OPINION OF JUSTICE VAN BRUNT.

Surprised that Cost Was Not Weighed —The City's Risk.

Justice Van Brunt, in his opinion on the rapid-transit question, expresses surprise that the General Term Commissioners reported in favor of the plan, when they considered only the engineering problems and left questions of cost to conjecture. It was the first time, he believed, that the question of practicability in any great enterprise had not included the consideration of cost. He declared: "More than 1,800 years ago it was said: 'For which of you, intending to build a tower, sitteth not down first, and counteth the cost, whether he have sufficient to finish it?'" and he continued:

If the question of cost was not to be considered by these Commissioners, it is difficult to see what question was before them. The Legislature and the people had both spoken very emphatically upon the question of the desirability of rapid transit; and it is well known that there is no problem which engineering science cannot solve, provided there are dollars enough behind it to meet the expense.

But it is urged upon the part of the movers of this scheme that the property owners cannot raise the objection as to cost, because they have no interest in the determination of that question. It is apparent that this is a fallacy. The only justification which can probably be urged to sustain the interference with the use and access of abutting owners to their property which the construction of this railroad will necessarily involve, is that it can and will be completed within a reasonable time after its commencement. If there is a probability that financial difficulties will be met, and the construction of this road will drag its weary length along for a time which no man can compute, and possibly its construction be absolutely abandoned because of the wreck of the city's finances and the intervention of Constitutional prohibition, it is manifest that great injury will result to the property of abutting owners for which they can never be compensated.

The City's Money Involved.

Justice Van Brunt says the omission in regard to cost cannot be justified by reference to the language of the Court when a former rapid-transit scheme was before it, because in the former case the work was to be done with the money of contractors, of whom bonds might be required to cover damages, while in this case the city's money is involved.

"In view of the obligations already incurred by the city for work in progress," he says, "it is difficult to see how money can be provided to meet even the engineers' estimates of the cost of this work, in consequence of the Constitutional prohibition against the creation of debt, and if the work was commenced it would be impossible for the city to raise funds necessary for its completion, and the work must cease, although incomplete and absolutely useless." Then the Justice proceeds:

It may be said, and it is said, that it is to be presumed that the commissioners will take sufficient security from the party contracting with the city to construct this railway upon its behalf. But if our Commissioners cannot tell whether this railroad can be constructed for $50,000,000 or $90,000,000, after spending months in investigating this subject—as they have reported—upon what basis are the Rapid Transit Commissioners to fix the security?

It has been also suggested that the increase in the value of property will give an enlarged opportunity to create a debt, but this increase will be a matter of time, and the contracts for construction must be made now, the obligation must be entered into now, and it cannot be done in sections, consequently the new debt limits can only be considered.

It is to be observed that as the moneys for this enterprise must be furnished by the city, the risk is really that of the city, and it would seem, having in view the other obligations of the city, unless the road can be built for a substantially less amount than the engineers' estimates, the work must stop, and the city would not have the right to borrow money enough to put the streets in the condition in which they were before it had sunk its fifty-odd millions of dollars in a vain attempt to carry out this scheme of rapid transit.

If our Commissioners are unable to ascertain within forty millions of dollars what this enterprise is to cost, would it not be the height of folly to enter upon this construction, knowing as we do that without any exception the cost of every great public work has far exceeded the estimate of the engineers? We have, for example, the Brooklyn Bridge—estimated cost $8,000,000, actual cost $16,000,000; the new aqueduct—estimated cost $14,000,000, actual cost $24,000,000, with from $6,000,000 to $8,000,000 more of claims which the Aqueduct Commissioners had incurred, but which the city escaped the payment of only because of the prohibitory character of the legislation on that subject. We have no reason to assume that the Rapid Transit Commissioners will be more careful of the public interests than were the Croton Aqueduct Commissioners.

Fears It Might Mean Disaster.

In a great work like the one proposed it is impossible to foresee all contingencies, and as the Rapid Transit Commissioners have averred their intention to go as far as the debt limit will allow in the making of their building contract, there will be no question that the boundary will be overstepped because of the very nature of the enterprise. Besides, by the terms of the act the city is bound to indemnify the contractor against many and diverse things as to the expense of which no estimate can be made.

The act provides that the city shall secure and assure to the contractor the right to construct and operate, free of all rights, claims, or other interference, whether by injunction, suit for damages, or otherwise, on the part of any owner, abutting owner or other person—a condition absolutely impossible of fulfillment. How is the city to prevent interference with the work by injunction? That question lies with the courts, and not with the courts of this State alone, for there are cases without doubt in which the courts of the United States would have jurisdiction to act, and when such jurisdiction exists they have not hitherto shown much reluctance in acting.

Justice Van Brunt comments on the power given to the Rapid Transit Commissioners to involve the city in debt to any amount. This power might ruin and destroy its credit and bring about as great a disaster as the collapse of the Panama Canal scheme. He attaches no importance to the right of the Commissioners to make separate contracts for construction by sections, holding that this system would prevent uniformity of operation. Its exercise would tend also to mortgage, he says, "for a considerable period of years the debt-creating capacity of the city. Under this scheme it would be impossible for the city to provide for the purchase of land for the building of public schools, the improvement of docks, the furnishing of additional water supply, and the establishment of additional parks—all improvements of a permanent character, payment for which may properly be provided for by bonds to be payable in the future—and the city would be bound by an octopus of debt created by these rapid transit contracts."

In concluding his opinion, Justice Van Brunt said:

"With these facts staring us in the face—these results almost certain to ensue—how can it be said that this enterprise ought to be commenced? The probabilities indicate that after sinking $51,000,000 in it without being able to complete it, the enterprise would have to be abandoned, since no legislation could afford any relief. 'All that beheld it would begin to mock, saying: This city began to build and was not able to finish.' The motion should be denied."

OPINION OF JUSTICE RUMSEY.

Complete System Would Be Lacking, and Funds Not Now Sufficient.

Justice Rumsey says in his opinion that legislative action and public opinion have shown that adequate rapid transit is desirable. But the people voted for a plan different from that proposed now. Considering the subject only in its business aspect, since rapid transit would best serve sections of the city far up town, it would not do to terminate the proposed road at any point short of the upper limits of the city. The Justice recites the terms of the statute defining the obligations of the city. The city, he says, must not only pay for the construction, but "it is compelled by the law to provide in the contract that the city shall secure and assure to the contractor, so long as the contractor shall perform the stipulations of the contract, the right to construct and operate the road as prescribed in the contract, 'free of all right, claim, or other interference, whether by injunction, suit for damages, or otherwise on the part of any owner, abutting owner, or other person.' This obligation on the part of the city is absolute, and the extent of it is difficult to estimate." The Justice proceeds:

The duty of the court is to consider whether the railway proposed should be constructed. That consideration involves an examination into the nature of the scheme; the time probably necessary for its construction; the probable cost; whether or not the expense is within the means which the city has at hand to pay, and whether, upon the whole, considering all the advantages and disadvantages presented, the particular scheme is one which it is within the power of the city to carry into effect, having in view other imperative calls upon the City Treasury, and which, when carried into effect, will be likely to afford the advantages which are expected from such a construction. In this consideration we are to throw out the question of profit to the city.

Would Interfere with Business.

Justice Rumsey speaks of probable interruption of traffic on Broadway, not only inconveniencing the public, but affecting rentals. Since construction to Thirty-fourth Street will occupy five years, this alone will involve a loss in interest of several million dollars and add largely to the necessary cost of the city in completing the enterprise. It is also possible that the contractors may not be able to finish the road at all, and the city may be left with an unfinished road on its hands, with its great thoroughfare practically destroyed for use. The Justice says:

But the most serious question is that of cost. If there should be a miscalculation in the cost, so that the contractors would be unable to finish the road or to comply with the terms of their contract, the city would have no remedy except to insist upon the forfeiture and the guaranty bond which the statute provides. As every one knows, such things in such an exigency would be but a broken reed, and it would be almost certain that the city would be compelled either to permit the work to be unfinished or to pay the expense of finishing it by direct taxation, in view of its inability to borrow money after it had reached the Constitutional limit of its indebtedness. No careful business man would undertake any enterprise under these circumstances unless he had counted seriously the cost of the enterprise, and had become satisfied of his ability to meet the expense, whatever it might be.

In considering this question of cost, the first thing that impresses us is that after all the investigation which the Court Commissioners made upon the subject, they were entirely unable to come to a conclusion as to the probable expense. In view of the extremely contradictory nature of the testimony and of the fact that the scheme itself has not been sufficiently worked out to enable the engineers having it in charge to say precisely what the expense of it would be, that is not at all strange. But the effect of it is to require us to examine the more carefully into the case and conclude whether there is any reason to believe that this road or so great a portion of it as would be of advantage to the city for the expenditure upon which the city can pay, can be constructed. We have examined with care the testimony upon this subject. We are met at the first with the fact that the whole scheme as presented for our consent is tentative; that the details are not worked out; that even the mode of making the excavation, which is by far the greater portion of the expense, is not entirely settled upon.

Factors in the Cost Wanting.

As to many of the questions which should be answered to enable the cost to be estimated with any accuracy, we are left entirely in the dark. For instance, with regard to the amount of the underpinning and shoring of buildings which may be necessary in the lower part of Broadway, there is a serious and distressing conflict of testimony which would indicate that the matter has not been examined with sufficient care. This single item may add hundreds of thousands of dollars to the expense of this excavation. Indeed, the cost of the excavation itself is entirely unsettled; in the nature of things it cannot be settled. That cost depends, of course, upon the depth at which this tunnel is to be run, and that depends upon the depth below the ground at which the tracks are to be laid, and the disposition which is to be made of the constructions now existing in the street.

As we understand the testimony, the depth at which the tracks are to be laid beneath the street is not settled, and the plan presented is only tentative and liable to be changed if any change should be discovered in the conditions which have been supposed to exist. This change may add largely to the expense of the road. There are many other considerations from which it appears that the probable expense of this road has not yet been estimated with any approximation to accuracy.

In examining the testimony upon this subject we find that the lowest estimate is that made by the engineer of the Rapid Transit Commissioners. That estimate is something over $49,700,000. The estimate of the board of experts, which is furnished to us for the construction of the road between the same points, is $60,000,000. On the other hand, we have the estimate of Mr. O'Rourke, who says that in his judgment the cost of the road, excluding the interest upon the construction, will be something over $79,500,000. While we cannot adopt this last estimate in all its entirety, yet a careful comparison of it with the other two estimates satisfies us that it is worthy of consideration, and that the actual cost is likely to be much greater than that estimated by the consulting engineer of the board.

Estimates Always Made Too Low.

Indeed, that is the history of all great public and private enterprises, no matter how carefully planned or how honestly carried out. It needs no reference to particular instances to satisfy every intelligent man that architects' and engineers' estimates of any work, whether building a house, constructing a railroad, or an aqueduct, or any great public improvement, are always sure to largely fall short of the actual and necessary cost.

But assuming that the cost of this enterprise shall be only that which is estimated by the engineer for the Rapid Transit Commissioners, that amounts in round numbers to $50,000,000. He makes no estimate for the payment of damages; for expense of acquiring property in fee for the incidental uses of the road, nor does he make, as indeed he could not make, any estimate whatever for the contingent liability of the city arising out of its requirement to agree to secure and assure to the contractor the right to construct and operate the road free of all right, claim, or other interference, whether by injunction, suit for damages, or otherwise, on the part of any owner, abutting owner, or other person.

The extent of that liability may be something appalling. It cannot be estimated, but it must be taken into consideration in coming to a conclusion, whether upon the whole the city ought to undertake a work carrying with it the possibility of such serious financial burdens. If, however, as we said, we take simply the estimate made by the consulting engineer, and add to that the $5,000,000 which would have to be issued to pay for the acquisition of property as provided by Section 37 of the act, there at once arises the necessity of issuing upward of $55,000,000 of bonds.

Condition of the City's Finances.

It is plain that the city is not now in a situation to incur any such indebtedness. The assessed valuation of the city is something over $1,646,000,000. The actual debt now existing, not including outstanding obligations, is something over $109,000,000. The limit of the Constitutional power to incur indebtedness is $164,600,000, leaving as an amount of indebtedness which the city may incur above its present debt $55,000,000. But we are bound to know that outstanding obligations have consumed a considerable portion of that amount. The bonds which the city must issue for obligations already incurred is upward of $19,000,000, which would leave only $36,000,000 that could be issued for this purpose. It is conceded on all hands that such a sum is entirely unsufficient for the completion of this work.

But even if that amount of bonds should be issued, thus bringing the indebtedness of the city up to its full limit, there is no doubt that the results might be quite serious. From that time on all expenses, however onerous, could be met only by taxation. In whatever public enterprise it should be necessary to engage, from any unforeseen exigency which might arise, there would be no power to incur any indebtedness, however useful the existence of such a power might be. If it should be necessary to build schoolhouses, or to improve the water front, or to repave a street, each of those things could be done only upon condition that the money to pay for it should be at once raised by taxation. The serious consequences of such a condition of affairs can easily be understood. The actual necessity of leaving some margin of the power to incur indebtedness so that the city may provide for unforeseen emergencies must be conceded, and the propriety of undertaking any enterprise which would take away that power must be questioned seriously.

Might Mean New Tax Burden.

But if, as is quite possible, the work should prove considerably more expensive than the estimates, the consequences would be much more serious. In that case, undoubtedly, the work must stop, or it could be continued only by a resort to direct taxation to pay for it, which, added to the necessary taxation for the expense of the City Government, might be exceedingly oppressive. If taxation should not be resorted to, the necessary result would be that the work would come to an end, and probably the money already invested would be totally lost.

It may be said that this is altogether too sombre a view to take of this affair, but the answer is, as has already been said, that the history of such enterprises is uniform in showing that the estimated cost always falls short of the actual expense of construction, and in looking at a business matter a wise business man will always take into consideration the most unfortunate condition that might occur, in order that he may be prepared for whatever shall happen. If it be said that the natural increase of values in this city will be such as within no long time to permit a great increase in its debt, the answer is that we are dealing and must deal with existing conditions. The necessity of contracting indebtedness goes hand in hand with the increase in the power to do so. When one examines into the propriety of engaging in any enterprise which will not yield him a substantial profit, such as this one is, he should consider not what may possibly occur in the future, but what is the present condition of affairs, and whether that condition will warrant him in incurring the liability which he is about to assume. Any enterprise which might, or even may, seriously impair the credit of this city or heavily burden the taxpayers, is not to be undertaken without grave misgivings. An extraordinary exigency must exist to justify the authorization of any such thing. In our judgment that exigency does not exist with reference to this road.

Justice Rumsey says at the end of his opinion: "While the convenience of a system of rapid transit must be conceded, and while it cannot be denied that the desire for it has been expressed by the municipal authorities and by the people, yet, in view of all the considerations that have been presented to us, we are of the opinion that it would not be proper for us to consent that the city shall undertake the building of this road upon this particular plan at this time, in view of the fact that the road when built will not furnish a complete system of rapid transit from one end of the city to the other; that it is doubtful whether any large portion of it can be built with the money now at the disposal of the city, and that it is certain that the expenditure of the vast sum of money, even now authorized by the Legislature, will take away the power of the city to engage in any other public work, however necessary, and may possibly so impair its credit that it will not be able to recover in the course of many years."

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DECLARES HE HAS NO FUNDS.

Case of William Graves Who Figured in the Bond Bids.

William Graves, whose name figured at the time of the recent bond issue, in connection with that of the Secretary of the Treasury, was examined in supplementary proceedings yesterday before William Erdman, in Mr. Erdman's office, 2 Wall Street.

The man who offered to take $4,500,000 of 4 per cent. bonds at 115.31 admitted that he had not a cent when he made the bid for the bonds, and that he has no money now.

Mr. Graves was interested a few years ago in the construction of a railroad in California. The rolling stock was bought in the East, and Henry B. Terwilliger was in charge of it and its transportation. He is suing Mr.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

TRACTION PEOPLE TO GET THE FOURTH AVENUE LINE.

Negotiations Pending Between the Metropolitan Syndicate and the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company—William C. Whitney Interested—Reports that a Lease Is Proposed on a Guarantee of 4 Per Cent. Dividends.

It can be stated on unimpeachable authority that negotiations are pending between representative of the Metropolitan Traction syndicate and representatives of the New-York and Harlem Railroad for a transfer of the control of the Fourth Avenue and the Madison Avenue street-car lines to the syndicate. Details of the proposed arrangement are withheld because the terms of the contract have not yet been definitely agreed upon.

There is excellent reason to believe that the basis of the negotiations was an offer from the Metropolitan people to lease the Fourth and Madison Avenue lines in perpetuity, and guarantee 4 per cent. dividends annually. In 1894 and 1895 these street-car lines paid yearly dividends of 3 per cent., although the earnings of the lines in 1894 showed a surplus of $36,296 over the 3 per cent. From 1882 to 1893, inclusive, yearly dividends of 2 and 2½ per cent. only were paid. Inasmuch as the earnings of the Fourth and Madison Avenue horse cars are steadily decreasing in consequence of the competition of the Third and the Lexington Avenue cable cars, a permanent assurance of 4 per cent. annual dividends cannot fail to receive respectful attention from the stockholders. It is possible that the Metropolitan Traction Company may prefer to buy the property outright.

The franchise of the New-York and Harlem Company's horse-car lines is a valuable one. The main line extends from the Post Office to Mott Haven, a distance of 7¼ miles. Then there is the Astor Place branch and the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry branch, which make about one mile more. The gross earnings of these lines for the year ended Dec. 31, 1895, were $1,015,076, as compared with $1,106,017 in 1894. The net earnings in 1895 were $363,825, against $391,100 in the previous year.

The officers of the New-York and Harlem Company are: President—Cornelius Vanderbilt; Vice President—Charles C. Clarke; Secretary and Treasurer—Edward V. W. Rossiter. All of the property of this company except the horse-car lines is leased to the New-York Central Railroad.

William C. Whitney has been active in conducting the negotiations in behalf of the Metropolitan Traction Company, and there is little doubt of their being brought to a mutually satisfactory consummation.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD LOSES.

Decision of the Appellate Court in the Street Railway Franchise Case.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court handed down a decision yesterday in the case of the Southern Boulevard Railroad Company against the People's Traction Company and the North New-York City Traction Company, affirming the decision of Justice Beekman, in the lower court. The case grew out of the competition to secure the franchise for a street railway in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. The bidding for the franchise at auction was kept up until the People's Traction Company had bid 6.975 1-16 per cent. of its gross earnings under the desired franchise. At that point the bidding was stopped by an injunction obtained by the Southern Boulevard Railroad Company, which had bid 3½ per cent.

The Southern Boulevard Railroad Company's contention was that the bid of the North New-York City Railroad Company of 9.7½ per cent. and upward, and the bid of the People's Traction Company of 6.975 1-16 per cent. were illegal, and that its own bid was the highest legitimate bid made. Justice Beekman dismissed the complaint on the ground that the Southern Boulevard Company's bid had no standing in court.

In the opinion written by Justice Patterson, the other Justices concurring, the Appellate Division decides:

"The only ground upon which the plaintiff could claim in this particular action the right to the interference of the court is that it has established that it was entitled to the award of the franchise by reason of its having been the highest bidder making a bona fide bid on the day the franchise was offered for sale. It made no higher bid than 3½ per cent. of its gross receipts. In the face of that fact, it became necessary for it to show that every advance in the bidding beyond that 3½ per cent. was not a legitimate and binding offer. We have examined the records, but we fail to find in them up to the bid of 3.9 12-16 per cent. anything fraudulent or irregular, and this consideration is sufficient to dispose of the plaintiff's appeal."

Central Jersey Trolley Election.

At a meeting of the Central Jersey Traction Company, held in Newark yesterday, the following Directors were elected for the coming year: H. Duncan Harris, New-York; George A. Paine, Providence, R. I.; J. C. McNaughton, W. W. Jones, Lewis A. Connell, Theodore S. Hansen, A. G. Postlethwaite, and J. U. Bethell, Philadelphia; H. T. Ferris, New-York; Frank A. McGowen, Trenton; J. H. Baldwin, Newark.

This company was organized three years ago for the purpose of constructing an electric railway between New-York and Philadelphia for the New-York and Philadelphia Traction Company. Work on the road was begun at Bound Brook, but was suspended soon afterward. Some of the stockholders said yesterday that the work would be taken up immediately and pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

West Shore Excursion.

A new feature in the excursion business, which will undoubtedly be appreciated by the patrons of the West Shore Railroad, will be brought out in connection with the excursion to Buffalo and Niagara Falls next Friday, May 29. In addition to the regular train which will leave New-York at 6:45 P. M., four other fast trains will be run, leaving New-York at 9 A. M., giving the excursionists an opportunity to go through the Highlands of the Hudson and the Mohawk Valley along the Erie Canal by daylight; the other trains will leave New-York at 7:30 and 8 P. M. The excursion tickets will be sold to the public at $8 for the round trip, and will be good returning to leave Buffalo or Niagara Falls until June 1.

Electricity on Railroads.

Speaking of the use of electricity as a motive power on railroads generall, George Westinghouse, Jr., said yesterday: "The use of electricity on the branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad from Burlington to Mount Holly, in New-Jersey, has been attended with highly successful results, but it is as yet too early to discuss its adoption on the main line of the Pennsylvania. The Westinghouse Company has perfected an electric motor system which it is convinced will work satisfactorily on the elevated railroads in New-York City." George J. Gould is soon to visit the Westinghouse Works, in Pittsburg, and examine this system.

Iowa Cut Rates Withdrawn.

CHICAGO, May 22.—Word was received from President Stickney of the Chicago Great Western Road yesterday withdrawing the Iowa cut tariff put in by his company to knock out the through billing scheme on grain which was in operation on some of the Western roads, and the rates will be restored June 1. Chairman Midgley made a trip to St. Paul to confer with officials of the Great Western, and to him is due the credit of bringing about a settlement of a question that for several days past has threatened to start a Western freight war.

Baltimore and Ohio Finances.

Arrangements have been perfected for the placing of $5,000,000 of receivers' certificates which the court has authorized the receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to issue. All of these certificates will be taken by the houses which put out the Baltimore and Ohio securities, viz.: J. P. Morgan & Co., Vermilye & Co., Blake Brothers & Co., Brown Brothers & Co. of New-York, Brown, Shipley & Co., of London, and Baring Brothers & Co. of London.

Ontario and Western Differentials.

The Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association on Thursday last awarded the New-York, Ontario and Western Railway differentials of 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, and 2 on the six classes of freight, respectively. This gives that company very low all-rail rates from New-York to Western cities.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—Judge F. B. Hall, in the Superior Court, in Bridgeport, Conn., yesterday, assigned Thursday of next week as the date for the hearing of a motion offered by City Attorney Toomey for the dissolution of the injunction now in force which blocks the railroad improvements in Bridgeport. Attorney J. E. Klein, for the opposition, argued that the case had no rightful place in court yet, but Judge Hall said he would dispose of all these questions when the hearing was held.

—George E. Mansfield of Boston, one of the promoters of the Duluth Great Western Railway, which was incorporated a few days ago to build an air line from Duluth to the Red River Valley, has secured agents in nearly all the towns along the route, and is getting the right of way. The intention is to build and equip a double-track road, and the promoters claim that it can be done for the price of an ordinary single-track road.

—Eugene Cary, John J. Janes, William F. Keep, and Harriet S. Van Buren of Chicago, four of the largest stockholders in the St. Joseph and Benton Harbor Street Railway, have asked that Charles D. Stuart be appointed receiver for the road and the company wound up. Fraud and mismanagement are alleged. The road is valued at $250,000. The hearing is set for Monday. The company controls six miles of electric road.

—President Stillwell of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Trust Company returned to Kansas City from Europe a day or so ago, having interested foreign capital in the project to build the Kansas City and Northern Connecting Railway. Construction will commence as soon as contracts can be let. The road is a scheme to consolidate the Kansas City, Quincy and Omaha and the Omaha and St. Louis lines.

—Freight officers on the Michigan Division of the Big Four, at Wabash, Ind., yesterday received notice that shipments of freight from Milwaukee east over the Graham and Morton Lake line to Benton Harbor, and thence to Cincinnati over the Big Four, will be taken again June 1, in consequence of the restoration of the differential.

—The stockholders of the Pittsburg, Youngstown and Ashtabula Railroad have re-elected the present Board of Directors and officers. The annual report shows a balance of $444,693 carried to the surplus account. Bonds to the amount of $310,000 were paid off in the year.

—The Elizabeth Street Railway, owned principally by John Kean, is to be made an electric road. The plans and specifications have been drawn and approved. The line will connect with the new ferry from Elizabeth to Staten Island.

—A meeting of the Directors of the Metropolitan Traction Company was held in the Cable Building yesterday, and matters relating to the construction of an underground trolley line in Eighth Avenue were considered.

—At the recent bondholders' sale of the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern Railroad, the property brought $1,000,000.

—Gov. Morton yesterday signed Mr. Saunders's bill providing for the issuance of mileage books by railroads.

VOTING ON CONFERENCE REPORTS.

The Day's Session of the House Exhausted on These Measures.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The Labor Commission bill, discussion of which was begun yesterday, has apparently failed for this session. The rule providing for consideration of the bills excepted conference reports on appropriation bills from its operation, and to-day's session of the House was exhausted by measures of this character.

The first was the report of the partial agreement on the River and Harbor Appropriation bill. It met the vigorous opposition of Messrs. Dockery (Dem., Mo.,) and Hepburn, (Rep., Iowa,) but despite their eloquent denunciations of the iniquity of the bill, the report was agreed to by a vote of 189 to 56. Friends of the bill endeavored to prevent a vote by yeas and nays, but Mr. Hepburn was able to muster sufficient strength effectively to second his demand.

Next came the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, and upon the plea made by Mr. Bartlett (Dem., N. Y.,) the House voted—150 to 59—not to agree to the conference report. His objection was to an item appropriating $12,500 to pay Gen. James D. McCabe for 2,500 sets of his historical publications, which, he said, were merely charts, and "cheap, poor, imperfect, and faulty." The House voted to insist upon its disagreement to all the Senate amendments except those relating to public buildings, and upon these separate votes were taken. As to all that were reached before the House, under the rules, took a recess, it voted to insist upon its disagreement. These were public buildings at Boisé City, Idaho; Camden, N. J.; Cheyenne, Wyoming; Helena, Mon.; Kansas City, Mo.; Little Rock, Ark., and a Post Office at Fort Monroe, Va.

THE NAVY PERSONNEL BILL.

Practically Completed and Ready for Committee Action.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The bill to increase the efficiency of the personnel of the navy, which has been under consideration for several months by a sub-committe of the House Naval Affairs Committee, has been practically completed and is now being put in proper form to be laid before the full committee early next week.

It is a composite measure, embodying the principal features of the bills not before the committee to reorganize the medical, pay, and engineer corps of the navy, as well as the much-discussed bill of the last Congress to promote the efficiency of the line. The essential feature of the old bill, namely, to relieve the "hump," has been retained. The "hump" is a distinctive term which applies to the 130 officers on the active list of the line, who were appointed between 1860 and 1867. Those who have an intelligent understanding of the heads of the navy have long asserted that no systematic scheme of remedying existing evils can be devised until this congested portion of the list is reduced. The solution of this problem is thought to lie in the transference of those officers from the seagoing class to duties which are now properly performed by naval officers. The plan combines economical and military advantages, as well as furnishing the Government with a valuable reserve to draw upon in the event of war.

The composite bill also preserves the essential features of the Engineers' bill, which include the provisions bearing upon the rank, title and number of engineers, as well as the section permitting graduates of technological schools to compete for places in the engineers' staff of the navy. It also provides a positive rank and title for the members of the medical and pay corps, and is designed, in short, to meet every existing want connected with the personnel of the navy.

THE SANTA-MONICA HARBOR.

Conferrees on the River and Harbor Bill Have Agreed.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The conferrees on the River and Harbor bill have agreed upon the Santa Monica-San Pedro Harbor matter.

The paragraph will provide for the appointment of a commission, as agreed to in the Senate, and will add certain restrictions preventing a monopoly in terminal railroad facilities, and limiting the price to be charged for stone in the construction of the work; also, if the board determines that the improvement shall be made at San Pedro instead of Santa Monica the inner harbor at San Pedro shall not be constructed.

Congressional Nominations.

—The sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Finance, charged with the duty of investigating the recent bond sales under the Peffer resolution, held a meeting yesterday, but no programme was agreed on pending the receipt of Secretary Carlisle's statement. The Secretary has been requested to send the committee a full statement concerning the sales of bonds.

—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections has ordered a favorable report on a resolution providing for the reimbursement of interested parties for expenses incurred in the Du Pont contested election case. Gen. Du Pont gets $2,500 for himself, with which to pay his counsel, printing, &c. A like amount is allowed to the opposition.

—A conference report was agreed to in the House yesterday fixing the pension voted to Brig. Gen. Joseph R. West, formerly United States Senator from Louisiana, at $75 a month.

Interclub Trotting Races.

The fourth of the interclub trotting races to wagon will take place at Fleetwood Park this afternoon. It is for the cup given to the owner of the 2:20 trotter that defeats his field twice. Governor, a New-York entry, and Detective, a Brooklyn candidate, have each a victory in hand, while Star Motion and Slick make up the field. Slick arrived from Brooklyn yesterday, and Star Motion is owned in this city.

A special for pairs is also on the card. J. C. Stratton's Kitty Cobb and Chesterfield William Kelly's Honest George and Nelly Howard, and T. Young's Singleton and Jesse Yereance are the contestants.

ENEMIES OF THE COUNTRY

Continued from Page 1.

Mr. Hill took the floor and spoke as follows:

Mr. President: The crime, the alleged crime, of 1873 is nothing compared to the crime which will be perpetrated if this act shall pass the present Congress and become a law.

Stripped of all its verbiage, condensed, as it is, it is a bold proposition for the repeal of the Resumption act of 1875, for the repeal of the only provision of law that exists for the maintenance or redemption of the paper currency of the country. It does not, in so many words, repeal the law of 1875, but it is, in effect, a repeal of that law. It is a startling proposition. It will not solve the silver question. It will not solve the financial question. It simply embarrasses the Government. It simply puts in peril the finances of the country. It is a measure in the wrong direction. It was boldly avowed yesterday by its author and sponsor as a Populist measure. Let there be no misunderstanding about it. It is an avowed Populist measure.

I do not believe there is a Senator who believes that it can pass the House. There is not a Senator who thinks that the President could possibly approve it. It is a measure for an irredeemable paper currency. The revenues will be soon exhausted by the appropriation bills which Senators have passed; and then there is no solution of the difficulty, except by the sale of bonds. We cannot refuse to look at the situation which confronts us. A bill has been passed —no matter how—which does not realize sufficient revenue for the support of the Government. While you draw on your reserve fund and on your resources, in the end a time will come when that will cease. If your revenues are not sufficient, how are you to provide a fund with which to keep your paper currency afloat?

Nothing but Repudiation.

This bill is nothing more or less than plain, open, bald repudiation. Repudiation is what it means. Dishonor is what it means. Degradation of the currency is what it means. The crime of 1873 pales in significence, in comparison with the enormity of this contemplated measure.

Every time the revenues become so low that the ordinary expenses of the Government cannot be met, is Congress to be convened in extra session?

No, Mr. President. This scheme takes the Government by the throat. It "holds up" the Government. It substantially paralyzes your Treasury. It makes your greenbacks irredeemable, when the money out of your Treasury for the appropriations which you have made, and destroys the only fund whereby greenbacks can be redeemed. If there is no tariff legislation next year, and if this bill is to pass, how are you to redeem your paper currency?

It is not the silver question that is involved in this bill. It is the integrity of the Government that is involved. It is the honor of the Government. It is the preservation of the good faith of the Government.

Sherman Denounces It.

Mr. Sherman (Rep., Ohio,) repeated what he had said the other day—that if Congress should adjourn without making provision to meet the current expenditures of the Government it would be an outrage and a shame. Senators had gone on like a spendthrift and squandered millions of money in session of a fortune, and had made appropriations to the extent of from $50,000,000 to $100,000,000 more than the current revenue. The President of the United States had no power to borrow money except for a single purpose, and he would not do it. The Senate had refused to give him the power to borrow money. It had refused, in the most ignominious way, to provide any measure whatever to supply the deficiency by substituting a free coinage of silver bill for the temporary tariff bill sent to it by the House.

That was the act of a bankrupt, a disgraced bankrupt, because that measure ought to be passed. The pending bill proposed to repeal the only provision by which the parity of gold and silver could be maintained. And that was its purpose. But there was no danger of its becoming a law, because the House of Representatives would not pass it. Therefore Senators were only wasting time and were exposing themselves rather badly before the people.

Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.,) said he agreed with the Senator from Ohio in regarding this as a crisis in the history of the country and in the history of the Senate. And he agreed with him that for the Senate to adjourn without some remedial legislation for the threatened evils would be an outrage and a shame. He wanted to say to the Senator from Ohio that if the Finance Committee would propose a measure for increasing the revenue—with an assurance that Republican Senators would support it—a measure intended only to increase the revenue, he would find co-operation enough on the Democratic side of the chamber to pass that measure.

A Bit of Partisanship.

Mr. Sherman remarked that the Democrats were in a minority in the Senate; that there was a large Republican majority in the House; that the action of the House could not be disregarded, and that the Dingley bill could not be torn in pieces in order to take up the idea of a purely revenue tariff. The great majority of the House believed—as he did—that every tax ought to be levied with a view, if possible, to promote American industry.

An exclamation of amused satisfaction escaped Mr. Gray, but he did not interrupt Mr. Sherman, who continued to point out the folly of expecting the House to abandon its high-protective policy.

"I was about to say," Mr. Gray answered, "that the Senator from Ohio did not thoroughly understand himself when he made that offer of patriotic non-partisan action. In that regard I desired to co-operate with him, but now he modifies his proposition and says that we must accept the measure that came from the House, and which is, demonstratively, a party protective measure, which would produce no revenue, but would be much more likely to decrease it, as the McKinley act did."

"Why not take it up in the Senate?" Mr. Sherman asked, "and amend it?"

"I want a revenue measure," Mr. Gray replied, "not a party-pap-pan basis, and that will produce revenue—not a measure which will compel us to pay toll to privileged and interested classes."

After further discussion, Mr. Dubois (Rep., Idaho,) said he saw no reason why, with a free-coinage of silver provision, Senators should not pass a judicious tariff bill and adjourn and go home.

"I think that 'going home,'" Mr. Hill remarked, sarcastically, "will meet the entire approval of the American people."

Mr. Hill went on with his argument against the bill. He spoke facetiously of Mr. Sherman nibbling at the bait thrown out by Mr. Gray, and of his then withdrawing when "called." [Laughter.]

Mr. Hill Makes a Prediction.

Mr. Hill declared with emphasis that there would be no tariff bill this season; that if an extra session was called there would be no tariff bill passed in it, and at the two sessions of the next Congress there would be no tariff bill passed.

"And yet," said he, "you propose to take the Government by the throat and to repeal the only safeguard for the protection of your honor and credit. That is the situation."

"With that acknowledged inability to pass a revenue bill and to increase revenue," Mr. George asked, "does the Senator from New-York propose that we remain in the condition of relying on the Act of 1875 for the means of procuring revenue to meet the expenditures of the Government?"

"The situation is, indeed, a grave one," Mr. Hill replied. "If we are running behind at a rate of $30,000,000 a year, and if we cannot agree on a tariff measure, it is the height of wisdom to leave on the statute book this authority to the President to redeem the greenbacks, which may be presented."

Mr. Peffer (Pop., Kan.) asked whether Mr. Hill pretended to represent the views of the Administration in this matter.

Mr. Hill replied that he supposed even the Senator from Kansas comprehended his position. He had repeatedly stated that he did not assume to represent the present Administration. If he were President of the United States, as he supposed from the present outlook he never would be, he would exercise his power and declare that he would stop all expenditurs appropriated for public works unless sufficient money was provided.

The President Will Do His Duty.

He would not let the paper currency of the country go to protest. He would take the last dollar in the Treasury and maintain the honor and credit of the Government. And he misjudged the character and vigor and force of the present President if he did not do so. He believed that, at all hazards, at all risks, and at all times the President would insist that the paper currency of the country should be redeemed in coin.

Mr. Butler made some sarcastic remarks about Mr. Hill's Elmira speech, and was told that all the information which he had on the silver question he seemed to have derived from that speech. Mr. Hill added that there was nothing in that speech inconsistent with the position he occupied to-day.

"Study it more, my good friend," he advised Mr. Butler, "and you will understand the silver question a great deal better than you do now."

Going on to speak of the bill, he denounced it as the height of folly, saying:

It is 1860 and 1861 over again. It will just as surely divide the Democratic Party. It would be the worst step ever taken by the Democratic Party. The Democratic Party can stand a great deal, but it could not stand that. We must see to it that the notes of the Government must be honored, must be met in the coin of the Government, in hard money and redeemed. That is the Democratic theory. That is the true theory of the Government. That is the honest policy. It is the only policy that we can pursue.

The presiding officer at 2 o'clock announced the close of the morning hour and stated the regular business to be the consideration of bills on the calendar. Mr. Butler moved that the calendar be laid aside and that the consideration of his bill be continued.

Silver Loses a Few Votes.

The motion was agreed to by the much-reduced majority of two—yeas, 29; nays, 27, as follows:

YEAS—29.

Allen, (Pop., Neb.)	Mills, (Dem., Texas.)
Bacon, (Dem., Ga.)	Mitchell, (Rep., Ore.)
Bate, (Dem., Tenn.)	Morgan, (Dem., Ala.)
Berry, (Dem., Ark.)	Pasco, (Dem., Fla.)
Butler, (Pop., N. C.)	Peffer, (Pop., Kan.)
Chilton, (Dem., Texas.)	Perkins, (Rep., Cal.)
Clark, (Rep., Wyoming.)	Pettigrew, (Rep., S. D.)
Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.)	Pritchard, (Rep., N. C.)
Daniel, (Dem., Va.)	Pugh, (Dem., Ala.)
Dubois, (Rep., Idaho.)	Roach, (Dem., N. D.)
George, (Dem., Miss.)	Stewart, (Rep., Nev.)
Hansbrough, (Rep., N.D.	Teller, (Rep., Col.)
Jones, (Dem., Ark.)	Thurston, (Rep., Neb.)
Kyle, (Ind., S. D.)	White, (Dem., Cal.)
Martin, (Dem., Va.)	

NAYS—27.

Allison, (Rep., Iowa.)	Hawley, (Rep., Conn.)
Baker, (Rep., Kan.)	Hill, (Dem., N. Y.)
Brice, (Dem., Ohio.)	Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.)
Burrows, (Rep., Mich.)	Lodge, (Rep., Mass.)
Caffery, (Dem., La.)	McBride, (Rep., Ore.)
Chandler, (Rep., N. H.)	Mitchell, (Dem., Wis.)
Cullom, (Rep., Ill.)	Morrill, (Rep., Vt.)
Davis, (Rep., Minn.)	Platt, (Rep., Conn.)
Faulkner, (Dem., W. Va.)	Sewell, (Rep., N. J.)
Frye, (Rep., Me.)	Sherman, (Rep., Ohio,)
Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.)	Vilas, (Dem., Wis.)
Gear, (Rep., Iowa.)	Wetmore, (Rep., R. I.)
Gray, (Dem., Del.)	Wilson, (Rep., Wash.)
Hale, (Rep., Me.)	

New-York's Warning to Democrats.

Mr. Hill continued his speech against the bill. He objected, he said, to following the Populists, "crazy as they are on this subject of finance." He declared that he washed his hands of the whole of it. It was unwise, he thought, for Democrats to support it in view of the present delicate situation of the party on the finance question. Democrats had difficulties enough to contend with without adding to them. Going from this, he said:

Let it be once understood that the party to which we belong is attempting to cripple the finances of the country by not maintaining a sufficient fund to redeem the paper currency, and there is an end to our prospects of success, and we might as well count the days within which we shall retire permanently from power. All my ambitions and hopes are involved in the success of the Democratic Party.

It is said that I represent the great financial centre of the country. But I remind my Democratic friends that it is the great City of New-York which has only once in its history given a Republican majority, and that was on a local issue. It has by its immense majority saved the party on many occasions. Thousands and thousands of business men and bankers have maintained fidelity to the Democratic cause. We cannot maintain our party in the North on any such theory as is this bill. Provide ample funds at all times with which to redeem your paper currency, and we will solve the gold and silver question satisfactorily and maintain the Grand Old Party which in all the history of the country has done so much for its glory and honor.

Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.,) denounced the bill indignantly. Its passage would be the foulest—the only foul—spot in the record of the Senate. It was horrible. It was altogether impossible. It was repudiation. It was bankrutpcy. It was anarchistic infamy.

Mr. Mills (Dem., Texas,) defended and advocated the bill. He spoke contemptuously of wealthy American families who sent their daughters to Europe to be sold for titles. It was such things, he said, that tended to undermine the institutions of the country and to destroy the great democratic fabric of government. He notified Mr. Sherman that he would propose to amend his "filled cheese" bill by an internal revenue tax on iron, steel, lead, zinc, flax, hemp, jute, and other articles. These raw materials, he said, had the benefit of protection, and ought to pay something to the Treasury.

A Stern Speech by Lodge.

Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.,) opposed the bill. He said:

Mr. President, I have no desire to protract this debate, but on a bill which seems to me as dangerous as this bill, I desire to state my own position very clearly. I do not think the question is one that lends itself to much debate. The use of gold or silver, the question of money standards, is not involved, still less is the question of the proper policy to be pursued in regard to the tariff. It is a plain question here of honesty and of good faith. We know, as a matter of fact, that the Government revenues are short and show a monthly and annual deficit; know that the Senate is unable and unwilling to pass a bill which would give the Government additional revenue.

If this bill passes, it means that we shall not only be placed in a position where we cannot redeem our coin obligations, but that we shall be unable to meet the just debts incurred in the ordinary running of the Government. This bill means the practical repeal of the Resumption act, for it takes away the power to sustain the reserves of the Treasury given by that act. It will amount in six months to a virtual repudiation.

Mr. President, I am well aware that this bill, if it passes the Senate, will not pass the House of Representatives. It is true that a Republican House would kill this bill if it ever allowed it to come to a vote. It is equally true that a President, at least nominally Democratic, would veto it if it ever reached him. It is also true that the performances of the United States in regard to the great question of revenue and the great question of the public obligations have been such as to prevent people from giving much weight to what the Senate does. But when business is in the condition that it is now, men do not stop to reason too carefully; and it will go out to the world, if this bill passes, that the United States Senate has deliberately voted to put the Government in such a position that it can by no means whatever meet its current obligations or pay its coin notes. That is what this bill means. It amounts to a direct repudiation. That will be the effect. Business is very bad; it has been very bad; men are very sensitive; business is very sensitive. The action of passing this bill will be another blow to the business of this country. If it passes here to-day or to-morrow you will see a repetition of the alarm, the fear, the panic which have beset business at different times during the last two or three years.

The only plea I desire to make at this moment is that the Senate should spare this blow to the business of the country.

I hope, Mr. President, that the Senate will at least spare the country this last blow to its business. Why should we alarm business further by taking this perfectly useless and yet menacing and dangerous action? I have nothing further to say, Mr. President. I only wished to make my earnest plea that the Senate would not pass this dangerous and dishonest bill, which can do infinite harm by its passage here, although it can by no possibility become a law.

Would Be a Crime.

Mr. Sherman said he was sorry the bill had been introduced. The agitation would create alarm among the most timid people in the world—bankers and business men. It probably would lead to grave doubts as to the ability of the Government to maintain specie payment.

It was a repudiation of the public debt, and as such he denounced it. It was as bad as if it proposed that the public debt should not be paid. It was a crime to be denounced, not a measure to be voted on. It was a violation of public faith.

"Thank God," said Mr. Sherman, excitedly, "the House of Representatives still stands there on the right side, and the President of the United States will aid the House in preventing any such action."

These remarks were applauded very generally—the first instance of applause during the debate.

Mr. Teller (Rep., Col.,) characterized some of Mr. Sherman's statements as arrant nonsense and untruthful, which he could not allow to go unrebuked and unreproved. The craze to maintain the gold standard was destroying the Democratic Party, and would destroy the Republican Party before it got through.

After further remarks by Senators Butler (Pop., N. C.,) and Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) the bill went over without action.

An effort was made to have Monday next at 5 o'clock P. M. fixed as the time for taking the vote on the bill, but objection was made by Mr. Dubois. The bill will come up again to-morrow as unfinished business, with Mr. Allen on the floor.

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THE POLICE BOARD TO ACT

INDICTMENT CASES TO BE THE SUBJECT OF INVESTIGATION.

A Busy Meeting of the Commissioners —Rules Adopted Governing the Appointment of Election Inspectors and Clerks—President Roosevelt Tells About Evidence Money —Not a New Method, He Says— Status of Reduced Roundsmen.

The Police Commissioners, at their regular meeting yesterday, had an unusually large number of important matters before them, the first of which related to the cases of all officers indicted on evidence obtained by the Lexow committee. On recommendation of Commissioner Grant, it was decided that the chief clerk should lay before the Committee on Rules and Discipline all the facts upon which indictments were found, and that the committee investigate and report whether or not the evidence is sufficient on which to place the officers on trial before the board.

The Commissioners agreed that this course should be pursued in the cases of Capts. Price, Killilea, and Siebert, and all the members of the department who have been under indictment and suspension.

Notice of the dismissal of the indictments against Capt. Siebert was served on the board, but no action was taken toward restoring him to duty.

Commissioner Parker, as Chairman of the Committee on Elections, presented the following from Gen. Rodenbough, Chief of the Election Bureau, which was approved:

In connection with the issue of blank forms of application for inspectors, poll clerks, and ballot clerks for the coming election, I have notified the Chairmen of the County Committees of the Republican and Democratic Parties, respectively, that election officers who served at the last election, and whose registers and returns were correctly kept, would, if renominated, be subjected only to an ordinary scrutiny, &c., it being understood, however, that, in case of nomination of any other persons, they would be required to pass a written examination similar to that prescribed for all election officers in 1895.

It is believed that by this method a more efficient and experienced class of election officers can be obtained, and a great saving effected in time and clerical labor.

I am informed that the representatives of the political parties referred to will avail themselves, as far as practicable, of this opportunity.

Acting Captain Brennan of the Church Street Station made a report relative to his ineffectual efforts to get evidence against an alleged "fake" stock concern at 17 and 19 Broadway. Commissioner Roosevelt said that money had been used trying to get evidence, and that the police had acted under the advice of the District Attorney's office.

The subject led Mr. Roosevelt then to make the following statement regarding the expending of money in obtaining evidence against disorderly places:

I want to say that I called up the Acting Deputy Chief to-day to get an explanation on one point. Many are treating the statement of the Controller, relative to the expenditures for getting evidence, as though it referred to a new method of getting evidence. Some said we copied Dr. Parkhurst's method. The Chief tells me that in his thirty years' experience in the department the same method precisely has been followed. When he was Captain of the Eleventh Precinct, in hundreds of cases, efforts were made other ways to get convictions, but they invariably failed. The method now pursued was the only one by which a conviction, or even a warrant could be obtained.

He said that should he be directed to discontinue this method, disorderly houses would flourish absolutely unchecked in New-York. That may as well be faced by those who want the method changed. The present board has made but two innovations in the old practice. One is, that all disorderly houses are to be treated precisely alike, so as to do away with blackmail, and the other is that, under no circumstances were the officers obtaining evidence permitted to commit an immoral act. The Chief has been explicitely instructed in this matter, and he informs me that his orders were obeyed.

The Commissioners are in a muddle over the Roundsmen they reduced to the ranks several months ago, before the Corporation Counsel decided that only the Chief had power to remand Roundsmen. Among those reduced for unfitness was Roundsman John Buckley, who is a veteran. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court recently ordered his reinstatement as Roundsman, on the ground that the Police Board had no power to reduce him. He was reinstated, but Acting Chief Cortright immediately remanded him to patrol duty again.

It seems at the time Buckley was originally reduced he had made application for promotion to Sergeant. Under the civil service rules, the examinations are competitive, and Buckley had a right to enter, but he was reduced in rank before the examination came off.

Alderman Olcott, who is Buckley's counsel, has now informed the board that Buckley, under the court decision, has a right to be examined for the position of Sergeant, and the Commissioners agreed that the contention of counsel had a standing.

"We thought him ill-deserving and reduced him," said the President. "It now appears we acted illegally, and we have got to give him the right to enter an examination."

Roundsman Downs, also remanded, asked the same privilege, and was thought that all the Roundsmen remanded, some thirty-five in number, could also demand the right to be examined for Sergeant. Commissioner Roosevelt thought the best way out of the trouble would be to request the Chief to reinstate Buckley as Roundsman for the purpose of allowing him, if he desires, to take an examination for Sergeant, which will be considered to have been taken as of the date when the examination was held.

The cases of other reduced Roundsmen which may come up will be similarly treated.

A communication from Corporation Counsel Scott was read, relating to the conduct of Stenographer Joseph Haggerty, who took the minutes of the trial of Patrolman Masterson, formerly of the Oak Street squad, who was dismissed from the force two years ago on a charge of being in a saloon. Haggerty had furnished affidavits for use in court proceedings begun by the ex-policeman for reinstatement on the force. His return of the case made no mention of certain favorable remarks made by the then Commissioner Sheehan, while his affidavit states that such remarks might have been made.

In his letter the Corporation Counsel says:

It is a state of affairs which it is not too much to term scandalous, that an employe in a city department should be willing to make affidavits against that department in which he is still employed, and I call your attention to this matter that you may take such steps in regard thereto as may seem to you necessary.

The Commissioners decided to reprimand Haggerty, and to adopt a rule to prevent the recurrence of such cases.

Patrolman Thomas W. Conway of the Mulberry Street Station was fined twenty days' pay for failing to salute his Captain and insolence to his superior officer.

The board passed a resolution inviting Mayor Strong to review the police parade June 1.

TO IMPROVE MAMARONECK HARBOR.

Congress Cares for Several Westchester County Places.

MAMARONECK, N. Y., May 22.—Word has been received here from Washington that the conference committee report on the River and Harbor bill will include an appropriation of $10,000 for the improvement of Mamaroneck Harbor. The news is causing general rejoicing among the residents of the village. There is considerable freight traffic between this place and New-York by boat, particularly in Summer. The traffic is carried on at present with great difficulty. The main channel has become so filled up that no boats can enter at low tide, and at high tide only boats of light draught can get to the docks. The appropriation, if not ample, will prove sufficient, if wisely used, to give greatly improved harbor facilities.

The advices also state that the report includes an appropriation of $10,000 for Peekskill Harbor, $10,000 for the improvement of the Bronx River, and $3,000 for Port Chester Harbor. Larchmont Harbor and New-Rochelle Harbor, for which appropriations were asked, will not receive anything.

SIFTED FROM THE BLOOD

By the kidneys, impurities pass off harmlessly. The inactivity of the organs named not only causes these impurities to remain and poison the system, but also leads to the degeneration and destruction of the organs themselves. Prevent Bright's disease, diabetes, dropsy, gravel, and other ailments which affect the kidneys and bladder with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which likewise overcome malarial, dyspeptic, bilious, nervous, and rheumatic complaints.

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SOLDIERS' GYMKAHNA GAMES.

Lots of Fun Furnished by the Members of the Eighth Regiment.

The members of the Eighth Regiment had what they called gymkhana games at the armory, Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue, last night. The attendance was fairly good, but nearly all who went seemed to be attracted by the dancing, which was to begin as soon as the games ended, rather than by the contests.

The games were poorly managed. At 8 o'clock, when they should have begun, no officials had been selected, and some hustling had to be done to press the officers of the regiment into service. They did the best they could, but were badly handicapped. Capt. Haubold, who acted as starter, had to get a big army pistol, and scared every one in the building when it was fired. In starting the sack race the explosion was so great that two of the men fell flat on their faces. To signal for the last lap a bicycle bell was used, and every one had to keep quiet to hear it.

The bicycle race was the best event on the programme. It was a two-mile race, and there were three heats to decide it. The Riverside Wheelmen had eight entries, and won first and second prizes. F. F. Goodman and J.

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COMPLAINTS.—Subscribers who fail to receive a single copy of The Times should immediately notify the publisher. Readers who are unable to purchase The Times at any news stands or on any railroad train or steamboat will oblige us by promptly reporting that fact.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

AMERICAN—The Bohemian Girl—8:00. Matinée.
BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15. Matinée 2:00.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:00. Matinée.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 P. M. and 8:00 P. M.
GARRICK—Throughbred—8:30. Matinée.
KOSTER & BIAL'S CENTRAL PALACE—Electrical Show—1:00 P. M. to 10:30 P. M.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Cavalleria Rusticana, 3d act Lucia, 2d act Carmen, 4th act Il Trovatore—8:00. Matinée, Bohemian Girl.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Eidoloscope—Vaudeville—8:15. Matinée 2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Little Duke—8:15. Matinee 2:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vitascope—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—Metropolitans vs. Paterson—2:00 and 4:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 P. M. to 10:30 P. M.
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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	TIMES. 1896.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	46	53	58
6 A. M.	45	55	59
9 A. M.	47	60	64
12 M.	52	68	72
4 P. M.	59	75	76
6 P. M.	59	74	76
9 P. M.	58	72	72
12 P. M.	55	69	71

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....68.50
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....64.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....52.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....62.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Generally Fair and Cooler.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 12, Column 2.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

To readers of The New-York Times leaving the city for the Summer the paper will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

ANOTHER CHECK TO RAPID TRANSIT

It will be a matter of keen disappointment to the people of this city that the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has refused to confirm the report of its Commissioners in favor of the construction of the rapid-transit roads laid out by the Rapid Transit Commission, but from the decision there seems to be no appeal. The question to be determined in the absence of the consent of property owners was the very broad one "whether such railroad ought to be constructed or operated."

The decision of the court is in effect that the enterprise so carefully planned by the Rapid Transit Commission ought not to be carried out, and in the face of this decision there seems to be no resource except such a radical change of plans as will obviate the objections of the Judges, and that does not seem possible. The only ground upon which stress is laid is the cost of the undertaking and the danger of carrying the city debt to the Constitutional limit without reaching its completion. The court does not base its conclusion upon any actual estimate of this cost, but upon the refusal of its own Commissioners to make such an estimate and upon the assumption that the one presented by the Rapid Transit Commission would inevitably be exceeded. We might say that the uncertainty of the ultimate cost and the apprehension of the court that it would be greater than the city could bear without embarrassing its finances and impairing its credit are the grounds of the refusal to confirm the report of the Commissioners.

It would be rather presumptuous to criticise a unanimous decision of so able and upright a tribunal as the Appellate Division unquestionably is upon so important a subject. Otherwise we might be tempted to direct attention to the fact that the Rapid Transit Commission is composed of the same number of able and upright men, who have given exclusive study for a long time to the practicability of their undertaking, including the whole question of cost and the contingencies which it involves, taking the testimony and the estimates of the most distinguished engineering and financial experts. The report of the Commissioners appointed by the court showed plainly that, after listening to much testimony of the same kind, they were disposed to accept the conclusions of the Rapid Transit Commission as a determining factor in their own action, instead of undertaking to present any of their own on the question of cost. The reflection which the court casts upon the Commissioners for omitting to do the latter hardly seems to be deserved, for the body most competent to decide that question was the Rapid Transit Commission, and it had decided it.

As the matter stands, the process gone through has the appearance of an anticlimax. A specially qualified body appointed for the purpose, and devoting itself to the details of the problem with all the expert aid it could command, decides, among other things, that the underground system can be constructed within certain limits of cost and without embarrassing the city's finances. Commissioners appointed to report whether the system should be constructed, although the property holders along the routes had not given the requisite consents, spend weeks in reviewing the ground, and find no reason for not accepting the Rapid Transit Commission's conclusions in that respect. Then the court, as an incident of its judicial business, upsets the whole proceeding, not on Constitutional or legal grounds, but on the same practical business question, which it does not investigate for itself.

However, it was within the competency of the court thus to bring to naught all that has been done and to inflict upon the city what can be regarded as nothing less than a calamity. The worst of it is that it seems to leave no immediate way out. The Rapid Transit Commission was absolutely bound by the law to the plan of municipal construction, if the vote of 1894 should be in favor of it, and it is still bound to it and required by the terms of the statute to carry it out. What assurance is there that if it should change its routes and plans and go through the laborious process of preparation again it would not meet the same check on the same ground? We have no doubt that with the valuation of real estate which the law actually requires the resources of the city would be ample to provide itself with the best rapid-transit system in the world, which, without ultimate cost to itself, would vastly increase the sources of municipal revenue. But how is it to get it?

NO DICKERING OVER THE COMMISSION.

The story which we printed yesterday to the effect that Senator "TIM" SULLIVAN's deciding vote to authorize the Lexow sub-committee to perform as a side-show to the Greater New-York Commission was the result of a bargain with PLATT to "back" HENRY D. PURROY as a member of the commission has the merit of explaining facts which otherwise seemed inexplicable. It is also quite in keeping with the probabilities in such a case, as well as vouched for by those "in a position to know."

We see no reason why Gov. MORTON should have instituted inquiries to ascertain whether PURROY's appointment would be satisfactory to Tammany leaders in this city. Why should he raise the question whether PLATT's choice was also Tammany's choice, or try to find out whether PLATT's bargain would be ratified? He ought to ignore all bargains and consider only the merits of the men to be appointed. It should be taken as elementary, to start with, that any man desired on the commission either by PLATT or by the Tammany leaders is prima facie unfit to be there.

Let us have no dickering and no representing of parties or factions in making up the Greater New-York Commission. It should be composed of the men best qualified to devise a system of municipal administration for a great city, with sole reference to its efficient and economical government, and with no reference to any political or partisan object whatever. We need statesmen for this work, and Gov. MORTON should not consider the claims or the backing of politicians as such. Least of all should he recognize their bargains. If he starts wrong in this matter it will mean disaster for the Greater New-York scheme hereafter.

OUR GROWING EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURED GOODS.

A very encouraging increase of the exports of manufactured goods is shown by the recent reports of the Treasury Department, and especially by those which relate to the first three months of the current calendar year. Before directing attention to the record for January, February, and March, we should point to the reports for the last four fiscal years, which show that the exports of manufactures were as follows:

1892	$158,300,087
1893	158,023,118
1894	183,728,808
1895	183,595,743

The record in this table ends with June 30, 1895, and does not exhibit the recent growth, which is indicated by the following figures. These show the exports of manufactures for the last two calendar years and for the nine months ending with March of this year and March of last year:

	Manufactures.	Per Cent. of All Exports.
Calendar year 1894	$177,800,969	22.02
Calendar year 1895	201,152,771	24.90
Nine months ending with March, 1895	132,405,784	21.60
Nine months ending with March, 1896	163,187,926	24.57

It may be noted that the exports of manufactures of iron and steel were increased from $29,943,729 in the calendar year 1894 to $35,071,535 in the calendar year 1895, and that continued growth in this branch is indicated by exports amounting to $29,100,081 during the nine months ending with March last. Coming now to the first quarter of the current calendar year, we find that the official reports are as follows:

EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES.

	1895.	1896.
January	$14,101,738	$18,732,547
February	12,221 897	17,265,164
March	15,576,786	19,125,785
Total	$41,900,421	$55,123,496
Excess in 1896		13,223,075
Or at the rate, per annum, of		52,892,300

We may add that the exports of manufactures of iron and steel for the three months of this year were $9,897,203, (or at the rate of $39,588,812 per annum,) as against $8,028,573 for the corresponding months of 1895.

As we have said, the reports set forth above show an increase which is very encouraging. The increase can easily be enlarged, however, if our manufacturers of exported goods will strive more earnestly to adapt their products and their trading methods to the preferences and customs of foreign consumers, especially in the countries south of us.

We are glad to direct attention, in connection with our summary of the official reports, to the approaching visit of a commission of manufacturers and merchants to South America. The party will be organized by the National Association of Manufacturers, and will make a tour of inspection through Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil. The project was first mentioned in the United States Legation at Buenos Ayres, and the visitors will make the journey in response to cordial invitations extended by the three Governments through the Department of State. The purpose of the visiting party is to promote international trade by disseminating in South America information as to the resources and trade of the United States, and by enlightening our own people as to the resources and trade demands of the three Southern countries. President THEODORE C. SEARCH of the Association says in a published statement:

"It is believed that a more intimate knowledge of the trade conditions of the Argentine, Uruguay, and Brazil is all that is needed to enable Americans to increase very largely their exports to those countries. Competing nations have been quicker in availing themselves of the offered opportunities and have established facilities for conducting trade which this country does not enjoy. The English have four banks in the City of Buenos Ayres, each with a capital of over a million pounds sterling; the Germans have one bank there, the Italians have two, and the French one. * * * They receive no tariff favors that the United States does not enjoy; and in the numberless lines of goods which are in increasing demand in the Argentine they cannot compete in either price or quality with American manufacturers. During the past year several traveling men from the United States went down to Buenos Ayres to 'look over the field.' They found that American manufactured goods could be put down there at the same prices as German and English goods, if not at lower figures."

The significance of these remarks, as bearing upon the tariff question in this country, will be perceived. The inquiries and reports of these investigators should have a good effect upon our export trade southward.

"AS GOOD AS ANY OF US."

Mr. EDWARD LAUTERBACH, who is rather addicted to striking keynotes, has lately struck the keynote of present Republican politics in the State of New-York. He observed at the housewarming of the Republican Club of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District on Wednesday evening: "Whatever a man may be, if he is a Republican he is as good as any of us."

Perhaps there was no representative present on this interesting occasion of the Better Element. If there was one such, his gorge doubtless tended to rise when he found himself lumped with LAUTERBACH as "us." But LAUTERBACH knew by experience that the gorge of the Better Element does not rise to any dangerous extent, especially in Presidential years. He knew that the Better Element practically agrees, after it has endeavored in vain, as it is so often doing, to get hold of the machine and to oust the machinists, that so long as a candidate is a Republican "he is as good as any of us." In fact, this is the reliance of the cheerful LAUTERBACH and the astute PLATT. All that they require of the Better Element is its votes and its checks. They well know that by dint of superior experience and unscrupulousness they can prevent the Better Element from getting possession of the organization. All that they need to be assured of is that factional differences will cease at the convention's edge, and that after they have cheated the Better Element out of the nomination the Better Element will turn in and support its candidates, saying: "If he is a Republican he is as good as any of us."

So long as this is the case, the Republican machinists will continue to run their machine not only in disregard, but in open contempt, of the dissenters. The only thing of which they go in fear is a bolt after the nomination. Independence that subsides as soon as the nominations are made suits them perfectly. And Republican independence has in this State so habitually subsided. This is as much as to say that there is no such thing as independent Republicanism. This we believe to be the case. Excepting the open and avowed Mugwumps, there are no independent Republicans within the jurisdiction of Boss PLATT. If he can secure the nominations, by hook or by crook, he is fairly sure of the party vote.

Now, obviously the only check upon the power of a Boss is the fear of a bolt. This is not an effective check upon the Republican Boss of New-York. It is an effective check upon the Democratic Boss. It is so effective that at present there cannot be said to be such a functionary. In 1893 there was a Democratic Boss, and he thought himself strong enough not only to force the nomination of MAYNARD upon the party, which he was, but to force the party to vote for MAYNARD. In this he was disappointed to the extent of 101,064 votes. He thought to retrieve this error in the next campaign, which he personally conducted, and he was again mistaken to the painful extent of 156,108 votes. The elections of 1893 and 1894 showed that there was an immense body of Democratic voters in the State whose opposition to machine-made nominations did not necessarily cease after the nominations were made. In the Republican Party it is quite different. Since 1882 there has not been any revolt within the party against machine-made nominations, and the result of 1882 was not so much a revolt against the machine as a contest of two machines. Now, at all events, PLATT is confident that all he has to do is to get his man nominated and that his man thereupon becomes "as good as any of us" and commands the party vote. It must be said that the facts appear to favor this view.

THE MILWAUKEE BOYCOTT.

It seems to us that there is a lesson in the remarkable condition of the City of Milwaukee that lies deeper than the mere legal rights of the boycotters and their victims and much deeper than the annoyance and loss imposed. Stripped of detail and of side questions, the situation is practically this: A very large part of the working people have resolved not to trade with the customers of a certain employer who will not come to terms with his employés. The stubborn employer is the corporation working the trolley lines of the city, and its ordinary customers are practically the entire population of the city. With the merits of the dispute between the company and the men we are not fully acquainted. The latter demanded, so far as appears, an advance of wages, the "recognition" of the trade union, and, after a strike, the discharge of new men and the return of all the old ones. Probably the main point is the recognition of the union, and this may be a very knotty one, and all the more so because the company seems to have provoked general dislike by its own greed and unscrupulousness in the matter of taxes and in some others.

As to the boycott, the law is pretty clear in principle, but not easy to apply. It is fairly well settled that men may trade with whom they will, but cannot unite to withhold and withdraw trade for the injury of others without exposing themselves to the charge of malicious conspiracy. But the penalty is not readily enforced against a very large class, and the protection of injunction against such an offense under the circumstances is very inadequate. You cannot enjoin a large number of men and women from acting on a general and strong sentiment. That action on such a sentiment may be very unjust and even cruel to innocent parties, no one will deny. Nor, if we go a little further and ask what would be the use made by the trade union of trolley men of the power given them by the prevalence of this sentiment, is there any doubt that it would be abused. Workingmen in a trade union are no less apt to abuse power for which there is no clear responsibility than are capitalists in a corporation, and on the whole they are not much more apt to do so.

It is, therefore, a case where the law is not of very much use, nor is there much use in urging that the union is arbitrary and unfair and that the trolley company is equally so. Both statements are probably true. The lesson which, as we have suggested, underlies the situation is that there ought to be some way by which substantial fair dealing could have been secured from both sides in the past and could be secured in the future. The principle of arbitration naturally occurs as providing this way, and the reason why it so often fails to get applied or fails when it is applied is partly because it is not adopted soon enough and partly because the proper machinery for operating it is not created. Arbitration by outside persons when the parties to a quarrel are both more or less wrong and each embittered and angered by the wrong of the other is at least but a poor shift. If in this case there had been from the start an organized set of committees in which the representatives of the employers and of the employed had met frequently to discuss the beginnings of difference and complaint, and so far as possible to adjust them, the open and obstinate rupture would have been much less likely to occur. That system has been applied now frequently both in other countries and in our own, and it has uniformly been successful in proportion to the fairness and fidelity with which it has been worked. It is just as practicable in the case of a great trolley line as in that of the bricklayers and builders, for instance, in this city and in Boston. So far as results go, it is the ounce of prevention, and in a matter like that in Milwaukee the gain would be worth, not a pound, but a ton, of cure.

TROLLEY AND STEAM.

A decision announced yesterday, affecting the construction of a trolley road between the cities of New-London and Norwich, in Connecticut, still further complicates the situation in that State with respect to the extension of interurban or other trolley lines paralleling steam railroads. A part of the road in question has been built, the entire distance being about ten miles. A steam railroad company gives infrequent service between the cities on one side of the Thames River, and another steam company has planned an electric parallel of its own on the other side. Both these steam companies opposed in court the independent trolley line, which was to be operated in connection with the local trolley systems of the two towns, and the Court decides that the independent trolley road must not be used.

Within a month or two a final decision may be reached in the case of another parallel line, almost finished, between Hartford and New-Britain. Nevertheless, there are in operation in the State several trolley lines which parallel steam roads, and some of these have been approved by the courts. The exact bearing of the statutes upon the question does not appear to have been ascertained, and those who invest in the new roads now scarcely know what to expect in the way of obstruction or permission.

The projectors of trolley parallels in the Western States do not seem to be disturbed or restrained by serious opposition in the courts or elsewhere. In Northern Ohio there are many long trolley roads which parallel existing steam roads, and others are soon to be constructed. In Michigan there is to be, before the end of the year, a trolley parallel ninety miles long.

THE TAX AND THE TINKER.

Our esteemed Republican contemporary, The Albany Evening Journal, seeks to commend the Raines law to the daily approval of its readers by printing in conspicuous full-face type at the head of its editorial columns the following legend:

WHAT THE RAINES LAW DID.

Tax Rate 1895	3.24
Tax Rate 1896	2.69

This is a pretty good showing. It is not quite so good, however, as the financial exhibit of the tinker of Middletown. When this worthy man closed his books at the end of the fiscal year 1894-95, he was gratified to discover a surplus of $18.34 as the result of the twelve months' business. Early in the month of August last the tinker turned burglar. The effect upon his fortunes was immediate and notable. In September he was able to buy a horse and buggy. Before the end of March he was the owner in fee simple of a house and lot and had more than a thousand dollars in the bank; with three of the most busy and profitable months of the year still before him. He would unquestionably have carried off the first prize for thrift in the competition instituted by the Middletown Helping Hand Society but for the untoward circumstance that at the time of the award he was in Clinton Prison.

The tinker-burglar and the Raines law are two of a kind. The Republican authors of this piratical measure looted the cities for the benefit of the rural communities. The burglar a-plying his trade is not a more inequitable functionary than a Raines law tithing man.

Have Republican organs no better themes for their boasting than the lowering of the tax rate by means of confiscation and theft?

MME. BERNHARDT'S FAREWELL.

A Programme of Fragments of Plays at Abbey's Last Night.

To-day Mme. Bernhardt sails for France, not to return, according to her manager, for "many years." Many years means a long while for an actress who is a grandmother. Probably most persons in the audience which filled Abbey's Theatre last evening felt that Bernhardt was acting for them for the last time. But she was acting as well as she ever acted, which is not to say that at all points in last night's performance of fractions of various plays her remarkable powers of expression were shown at their very best, but that in clearness, buoyancy, and variety of tone her acting was not more enjoyable when she first appeared here, away back in the dim days when some of us were young.

Amusing attempts to belittle the artistic standing of this extraordinary woman are occasionally made by writers for the newspapers, but they avail nothing. Sarah Bernhardt is, perhaps, the greatest actor the world has even known. Her power and versatility, the beauty of her speech, the aptness and variety of her expression, and the ingenuity and grace of her motions have certainly not been equalled in our time. On the French stage, within the memory of living men and women, the only actress fit to be compared with her was Rachel. She was successful only in classical tragedy. Once, for the benefit of her brother and sister, Raphael and Sarah Felix, she tried the part of Dorine in "Tartufe," with a most unfortunate result. Bernhardt could play Dorine with charming and natural piquancy, while her Phèdre is a tragic portayal to be remembered for a lifetime.

Last night's programme comprised the second and third acts of "Frou-Frou," the death scene in "Hernani," and the ball-room episode and death scene of "La Dame aux Camélias." Therefore, Mme. Bernhardt was seen as Gilberte Sartorys, first in her lightsome moods, enjoying the whirl of fashionable life, coquetting with Valras, rehearsing "Indiana and Charlemagne," and afterward as the woman who fancied herself wronged because her husband and sister had come to regard her irresponsibility complacently. The second act was played lightly and gracefully, but withal somewhat carelessly, for the chansonette was omitted, and the single lighted lamp was carried by the servant into a brilliantly illuminated salon, while Mme. Sartorys went out to dinner in the same gown she had worn all the afternoon. In the third act she roused the spectators with the assault upon Louise, and she affected them deeply as both Doña Sol and Marguerite Gautier.

The programme served its purpose, and the whole performance was followed with lively interest. In the fragment of "Hernani" Mme. Bernhardt was assisted by M. Deval as the hero. Deval was also Armand Duval in "La Dame," and Angelo acted Sartorys. Darmont did not appear.

A BIG GAS DEAL THAT FAILED.

Heavy Suit Begun Against the Parties Interested in It.

TRENTON, N. J., May 22.—Charles A. Furbush of Philadelphia has begun suit in the Federal courts against Secretary of State Henry C. Kelsey, the Newark Gaslight Company, the Citizens' Gaslight Company of Newark, and the Newark Gas Company.

His bill of complaint sets forth that in 1893 John P. Persch of Philadelphia entered into an agreement with Kelsey, providing that the latter should sell to Persch the entire capital stock of the Newark and Citizens' Companies for the purpose of consolidating them. Persch was to pay Kelsey $7,000,000, part in first mortgage gold bonds, part in cash, and the remainder in preferred and common stock of the company to be formed by consolidation. According to the complainant, Persch's profit by the deal was to be $1,000,000 of the gold bonds, $1,500,000 of the preferred stock, and $500,000 of the comon stock. These securities would have been worth much more than par, the complainant states, since the gas business in Newark is very profitable. The defendant says the complainant bound himself by the contract to secure for the new company in question a monopoly of the business in Newark to extend over a period of ten years or more, the gas to be supplied for not less than $1.40 per 1,000 feet to private and $1.25 to public consumers.

Although the contract, says the complainant, was made with the full knowledge and consent of the stockholders of the companies in interest, they failed to deliver the stock. The consolidation was effected without his getting it. Kelsey, the complainant avers, endeavored to settle Persch's claim by giving him $50,000 of the common stock of the Newark Gas Company, which offer was refused.

Persch has transferred his alleged rights to Furbush, who asks that the defendants be brought into court for an adjudication of the matter.

No Patents on the Greatest Inventions

From London Truth.

If you look back on the history of human progress you will find that none of the great epoch-making inventions has ever been patented. The man who lit the first fire—whether Prometheus or the party from whom he stole the idea—did not get a patent for it. Neither did the man who made the first wheel—in every sense one of the most revolutionary inventions in the history of man. The same thing may be said of the invention of soap, candles, gunpowder, umbrellas, and the mariner's compass; or, to come down to our own day, of the steam engine and the electric telegraph.

Patents are mostly concerned with small mechanical details and improvements—it may be in candles or umbrellas, or it may be in the application of steam and electricity—and by means of these patents enormous profits have been secured to second-rate inventors; but the great ideas and discoveries which underlie these details have been given to the world gratis.

There is a general notion that if you did not protect inventions by means of patents, inventors would cease to invent, and material progress would come to a standstill. But history does not bear this out in the least. Men with great mechanical gifts do not exercise them solely with a view to commercial profit, any more than astronomers search the heavens for new worlds with an eye to registering patents and floating companies on the results of their discoveries.

A Story About Col. North.

From The London World.

The late Col. North had a ready, if somewhat rough, style of wit peculiar to himself. The trap in which he was seated was on one occasion blocked in a crowded thoroughfare in immediate juxtaposition to a costermonger's cart laden with vegetables. The coachman, finding that the horse was about to help himself to the cabbages, would have backed the animal out of harm's way. "Let him graze," said the Colonel; "I want to hear the man swear!" The costermonger, turning his head round at this moment, the Colonel's wish was promptly gratified by an exceptionally choice and extensive selection of expletives. "Bravo," said North, as he threw the man a coin that would have more than bought the whole cargo of vegetables, "I thought I was pretty well educated in your line myself, but hang me if you haven't taught me four new adjectives!"

Vermont's War Governor.

From The Boston Herald.

Ex-Gov. Holbrook, the hale and sturdy old War Governor of Vermont, is the proudest and best gardener in the vicinity of Brattleborough. No villager gets more glimpses of sunrise than this veteran agriculturist.

SILVER GAINING GROUND

FREE-COINAGE MEN LIKELY TO MAKE TROUBLE AT CHICAGO.

Indications that the Democratic Party May Divide on the Financial Question—Advocates of Sound Money Determined to Take Every Legitimate Means to Secure Control of the Convention—Plans of the National Committee.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The prospect of a silver majority on the face of the returns at Chicago and of a split in the party are becoming alarming, even to some of the "moderate" silver men. They have talked silver for home consumption and in response to local feeling, in the confident belief that the sound-money forces in the North would prevail at Chicago, and that the wealth and influence of the Democracy of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Chicago would be cast as usual into the scale of the National election on behalf of the Democratic ticket. The inroads of the silver men in Missouri, in Iowa, and in Ohio, and the victory won in Illinois by the State machine are bringing the silverites so near a majority of the National Convention that the eyes of these "moderate" men are being opened to the consequences which such a result would imply.

Senator Hill warned them to-day in the Senate that New-York had stood by the South when she needed sympathy in resistance to unconstitutional legislation and the tyranny of force bills and carpet baggers, and that they could not afford to throw her overboard at the present time. There are indications that these warnings may have effect. The danger is that the engine has been put upon the free-silver track in the Southern and Western States with a momentum which cannot be checked even by its own engineers. They are beginning to realize that they are at the parting of the ways with the Northern Democracy and that if they insist upon a free-silver platform they must commit their fortunes to the crazy vagaries of Populism.

The news that the County Committee of Cook County refused to accord the sound-money men any representation in the management of the caucuses makes it certain, according to Illinois men, that there will be two contesting delegations at the National Convention. One will be for silver and will represent the Altgeld State machine, while the other will be for gold and will represent the brains and influence of the party in Northern Illinois. The sound-money men say they easily could have controlled an honest State Convention, with honest primaries, because they would have carried Chicago, and they needed but four Northern Congressional districts to make a majority of the Democratic voters of the State. They know that it is useless to buck against the Altgeld anarchist machine, and they will hold separate primaries and choose a separate sound-money delegation to represent them.

The Democratic National Committee will have some exciting questions to face when it shall meet in Chicago a few days before the convention. Contesting delegations from Illinois, each claiming forty-eight votes; from Texas, each claiming thirty votes; from Nebraska, each claiming sixteen votes, and, possibly, from Ohio, with forty-six votes, and from Kentucky, with twenty-six votes, will appear to claim seats. The National Committee is safely in the control of the gold-standard men, and there is every indication that they will act with firmness in excluding contestants for the preliminary organization and giving the sound-money men an opportunity to present their case, where they have been unfairly treated in the local primaries.

They may reduce the convention by 100 or more votes at the opening, which would make it easier for the sound-money delegates from uncontested States to control a majority of delegations taking part in the preliminary organization.

There is no doubt that such a contingency is under serious consideration, and that Chairman Harrity and his sound-money associates on the committee will insist on fair play for the sound-money men of every State. If the silver men choose to bolt no concessions will be made to do so but no concessions will be made to them in respect to the organization, the platform, or the candidate, which are not called for by the requirements of fair play.

The National Committee will name the Temporary Chairman and will submit his name to a roll call if the silver men shall move to substitute another candidate. The Committee on Credentials, consisting of one from each State and Territory, will not include members from the contested States. If the majority on this committee should be for silver, through the preponderance of the mining States, the minority would make a report in favor of the sound-money contestants, which probably would be accepted by the sound-money majority of the convention. The sound-money men are thoroughly aroused; they have able politicians in their ranks, and those from Northern Democratic States are fighting for the existence of their State organizations, which they know would be shattered to pieces if they should give even a tacit assent to a free-silver candidate or a free-silver platform.

Silver Conference June 3.

TOLEDO, Ohio, May 22.—A circular signed by Gen. A. J. Warner of the American Bimetallic Union, and Henry T. Niles of Toledo, National Committeeman, made its appearance here to-day, calling for a National conference of silver men at Columbus, Ohio, June 3.

THE NEW POLICY OF CORNELL.

Bachelor of Arts the Only Degree to be Granted Hereafter.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 22.—The Faculty of Cornell University, after deliberating since last November, decided to-day to abolish the degrees of Bachelor of Philosophy and Bachelor of Science, and Bachelor of Arts will hereafter be the only degree granted in the general courses. In these courses all prescribed work after entrance has likewise been abolished, except military drill and physical culture, so that the candidate for Bachelor of Arts at Cornell may henceforward devote himself to any studies he pleases and get his degree, provided he does satisfactorily the requisite amount of work.

For admission to this Bachelor of Arts course, the student must, besides certain elementary subjects, present advanced requirements in (1) Greek and Latin, or (2) Latin and advanced French or advanced German, or (3) advanced French, advanced German, and higher mathematics.

This legislation does not affect the professional courses, though by the action taken at different times within the last three years, the entrance requirements to the courses in law, mechanical engineering, and architecture have been raised by from one to two years' time of preparation. It is believed that the university is now thoroughly correlated with the schools of the State and country, and will be adjusted to the variety of the intellectual needs of those who desire a higher education. This action makes Cornell, of all universities in America, the most liberal in its treatment of students.

Good Advice to "Old Subscriber."

From London Truth.

Once again I am compelled to impress upon my correspondents the necessity of brevity in their communications. For the benefit of those who may have a difficulty in condensing their observations, I would suggest among other things the omission of preliminary flourishes.

It is gratifying to me to hear from every correspondent that he (or she) has been a diligent reader of Truth since its first number; that he regards it as the most valuable and influential of papers; that he has implicit confidence in my intelligence, judgment, sense of justice, and desire to do the right thing, and that he comes to me with every expectation, &c., &c. But with incessant repetition even this sort of flattery is apt to lose its flavor.

I reckon that if all the compliments were taken out of my letter box, my daily reading would be shortened by at least two hours, which is the same thing as if one whole day per fortnight were added to my life. How many days, then, must be wasted in writing these compliments! For all our sakes I beseech my correspondents to come to the point at once, and when they have stated it to sign their names and make way for somebody else.

COL. DELGADO'S VICTORY

SAID TO HAVE DEFEATED A THOUSAND CUBAN INSURGENTS.

The Cubans Retreat in Disorder, Leaving Their Dead on the Field—Gen. Gomez and His Forces Approaching the Province of Havana—Another Defeat of a Large Rebel Force Near Guanajay—They Used Explosive Bullets.

HAVANA, May 22.—Col. Delgado reports that his command has had an engagement with 1,000 rebels under Aleman and other leaders near Cruces, in the Cienfuegos district. According to the official report the rebels were dislodged from strong positions and compelled to flee in disorder, leaving 22 dead on the field. The troops lost 18 men wounded.

It is said that the forces of Gen. Gomez continue to invade the Province of Matanzas, and that they are approaching the Province of Havana. Three trains were sent to Artemisa to bring troops from the trocha, but they were unable to reach that place, the rebels having destroyed the tracks.

MADRID, May 22.—A dispatch from Havana to the Imparcial says that the Spanish Colonels, Molina and Nario, have inflicted a crushing defeat upon a band of rebels 1,500 strong near Guanajay. The rebels used explosive bullets.

The officials of the Foreign Office deny that United States Secretary of State Olney has addressed a note to the Spanish Government in regard to Capt. Gen. Weyler's recent edict prohibiting the exportation of tobacco from Cuba. Mr. Hannis Taylor, the United States Minister, and the Duke of Tetuan, Minister of Foreign Affairs, held a conference last evening.

CUBAN BONDS TO BE ISSUED.

A Strong Appeal to American Bankers to Purchase Them.

BALTIMORE, May 22.—Circulars are being received by Baltimore bankers from the fiscal agent of the Cuban insurgents asking subscriptions to a bond issue, to be put out by authority of the independent Government of the island. The circulars contain a plea for Americans to purchase these bonds to aid the insurgents in securing their independence.

The bonds are to be issued in denominations from $50 to $1,000, are to be payable in gold, and to bear interest at 6 per cent., payable semi-annually.

A stipulation in the bonds is that the Government issuing them may default in the interest until six months after the island is evacuated by the Spaniards.

REFUGEES IN ZEITOUN.

A Great Deal of Money Necessary to Aid Them Properly.

BOSTON, May 22.—A letter received in Boston states that the estimated number of refugees in Zeitoun, Central Turkey, is from 12,000 to 14,000. Their villages were destroyed by the Turkish soldiery, and they fled without being able to carry anything away with them except the clothes on their backs and a little bedding.

"Zeitoun is not a large place," says the writer, "and of course these refugees have formed an awful burden. As a matter of fact, with massacre, and famine, and sickness, probably not less than 5,000 people have died. This number both includes refugees and natives of Zeitoun. Sickness is very prevalent, the chief trouble being typhus and dysentery. From ten to twenty die every day. Dr. Shepard has been there and has done noble work; but one physician cannot attend to 4,000 patients. All the refugees have been helped financially at the rate of $1 a head, and the same amount has been given to the most needy residents of Zeitoun. A hospital has been fitted up, containing about fifty beds, all full.

"The streets, which were in a very filthy condition, have been cleaned. Considerable quantities of clothing and flour have been given away, also a large quantity of medicine, as needed. The outlook for the refugees is dark. Their houses burned, their animals gone, no implements or seed, what can they do?

"But the worst of it all is that they are in the midst of a hostile population which thirsts for their blood, and fear is expressed that they will be killed as they are found alone in the fields or on the roads. The Government is said to be sincere in its promise of protection, but the population is so stirred up by the outrages the Zeitounlis committed on Turkish villages that the Government cannot insure perfect security. Large sums of money are needed to help these people. In addition to their daily food for at least three months they should be given some farming implements, some food, and a few animals to each village. A moderate estimate for this purpose is $40,000, a sum which overwhelms one by its magnitude, but which, when divided among 10,000 people, looks small enough."

MR. BALFOUR WINS THE DAY.

The Agricultural Rating Bill Passed Before the House Adjourns.

LONDON, May 22.—The House adjourned at 1:30 P. M. During the sitting thirty-three divisions were taken. When the Agricultural Rating bill passed the committee the cheering was loud and long. The adjournment was taken until June 1, the House having been in continuous session since 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Balfour, the Government leader, refused to adjourn until the Agricultural Rating bill had passed the committee stage. The Radicals moved a good many amendments to the bill, and these, after discussion, were brought to a vote by closure, with the result of their rejection by an approximate vote of 192 to 94. The clauses were then adopted in their entirety by the same majority.

Sir William Harcourt, the leader of the Opposition, at 7 o'clock this morning protested against Mr. Balfour's high-handed use of closure, which, he said, had been a sinister feature of the conduct of business in the House since the opening of the session. This declaration was received with cheers by the Opposition, and caused a great uproar among the Ministerial members.

Mr. Henry Broadhurst, Liberal, at 9 o'clock this morning, asked that the House adjourn for two hours, in order to enable the members to get breakfast, the larder of the House of Commons kitchen having become entirely exhausted, but Mr. Balfour refused to agree to this. The attendance of members increased during the forenoon. The amendment to Clause 7 was rejected by a vote of 208 to 77, and Clauses 7 and 8 were adopted at 1 o'clock.

ARCHDUKE CARL LUDWIG BURIED.

Deposited in the Imperial Vault in the Capucine Church, Vienna.

VIENNA, May 22.—The funeral of Archduke Carl Ludwig, brother of Emperor Francis Joseph, who died on May 19, took place to-day. The services were simple and without pomp.

The remains were deposited in the imperial vault in the Capucine Church. The Emperor and the other members of the imperial family, with the exception of Archduke Franz, whom the doctors forbade to attend, were present, as were also a number of foreign Princes, diplomats and Ministers. A large crowd attended the services.

MRS. ANNIE DYER CONVICTED.

She Will Be Hanged, If the Experts Declare Her Sane.

LONDON, May 22.—The trial of Mrs. Annie Dyer, the baby farmer who with her son-in-law, Albert E. Palmer, was recently arrested at Reading charged with wholesale murder of infants intrusted to her care, the bodies of a number of them having been found in the river, took place in the Criminal Court, Old Bailey, to-day. The woman was indicted yesterday, and the jury to-day brought in a verdict of guilty, whereupon the Court sentenced her to death.

On May 16 Mrs. Dyer was judicially declared insane upon the strength of an examination by an expert connected with the Home Office, and in the course of the trial to-day a number of experts were called to the witness stand to testify for and against her plea of insanity. Experts designated by the Home Secretary will now examine Mrs. Dyer as to her state of mind, which examination will be final, and if she is found by those authorities to be sane she will be hanged.

Reform Prisoners Badly Treated.

CAPE TOWN, May 22.—The ugly feeling among the public here against the imposition of a sentence of fifteen years' imprisonment upon the leaders of the Johannesburg Reform Committee, who were originally condemned to death, is increasing upon its becoming known that the prison rules are strictly enforced in their cases, and that the condition of the prisoners is unworthy of Kaffirs and a positive outrage upon civilization.

Riotous Laborers in Bohemia.

PRAGUE, May 22.—Riotous labor assemblies have been frequent at Reichenberg, Bohemia, since May Day. Last evening a crowd of a thousand persons gathered outside of Wolf's factory and refused to disperse when ordered to do so by the police. Finding the crowd determined to remain, the gendarmes fired upon them, killing two and seriously wounding five. The mob then scattered.

The Italians in Abyssinia.

ROME, May 22.—Advices from Gen. Baldissera, commanding the Italian forces in Africa, say that Major Salsa, who went into King Menelek's camp to arrange for the burial of the Italian dead after the battle of Adowa and was afterward held as a hostage pending the negotiations for peace, has arrived at the Italian camp.

The Cholera in Egypt.

CAIRO, May 22.—There were thirty-two deaths from cholera in this city yesterday. No fresh cases of the disease were reported.

In Alexandria yesterday there was but one death caused by cholera, and no new cases.

Condensed Cablegrams.

—Advices from Guadaloupe say that an extensive strike of Japanese laborers is in progress in that island, and that serious trouble is imminent. Detachments of troops occupy the disturbed districts, where threats of interference with the operations on the plantations have been made by the strikers.

—Advices from Diarbekir, in Asia Minor, say that massacres are feared there during the Moslem fertival of Bairam, which begins to-morrow.

—The German Bundesrath has accepted the Government's bill increasing the bounties on sugar, as amended in the Reichstag.

SOLICITUDE FOR THE VETERANS.

Mr. Wilson's Bill for Mothers, Wives, and Widows of Union Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The solicitude for the veteran which has been so marked a feature of legislation in the present Congress has extended to their female relatives in the bill introduced by Representative Wilson of Ohio. His bill supplements in a measure the thoughtful bill of Representative Gibson of Tennessee providing the pensioner with an official envelope in which to forward his quarterly voucher, in order to save him postage, and because, according to the report, "it often occurs that pensioners are very poor writers."

The measure of Mr. Wilson is entitled "A bill to establish a retreat for homeless mothers, wives, and widows of ex-Union soldiers and sailors." The bill provides for the appointment by the President of a committee of five citizens for the purpose of selecting a location for the proposed retreat, who are to report within six months after their appointment. Congress is then to consider the report, and if the location is approved the necessary arrangements are to be made to build the retreat. Five persons, two of whom shall be women, are to constitute the Board of Managers, and $10,000 is appropriated for the preliminary work.

The second section of the bill provides "that the mothers, wives, and widows of honorably discharged Union soldiers and sailors, who are without homes and are unable to provide themselves with comfortable homes, may be admitted to the retreat hereby established, when the same is ready for occupancy, upon such conditions and subject to such rules as shall be prescribed therefor." It is not explained why wives of living veterans are to be admitted to the home, but they are probably included in order to provide for cases where the veteran himself is in a soldiers' home or is incapable of supporting his family. No provision appears to be made, as in some special bills, for foster mothers, sisters, or daughters.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Charles Goodyear.

Charles Goodyear, eldest son of the late Charles Goodyear, famous as the inventor of the process of vulcanizing india rubber, died yesterday at his home, 20 West Eighty-fourth Street, of pneumonia. He had been dangerously ill only for a few days, but for several years he had been in poor health.

Mr. Goodyear came of a family of inventors. His grandfather, Amasa Goodyear, first devised the idea of making hay forks of spring steel instead of wrought iron; his father spent a lifetime in devising a method for hardening india rubber, and he himself was known as the inventor of the Goodyear shoe machinery.

He was born in 1833. At that time a craze for india rubber dealing spread over the country like the gold fever and the petroleum craze in later days. His father began his experiments when Charles Goodyear was only a year old, and from that time until his father succeeded in perfecting his plans the family moved from place to place, at times almost penniless. For some years before his father's death, in 1860, young Goodyear was called on to take charge of the interests of the rubber business. After his father's death he set to work on his plans for shoemaking machinery. These ideas were at last successful and resulted in the establishment of a number of firms employing thousands of hands.

Mr. Goodyear himself was for many years President of the Goodyear Shoe Machinery Company, whose offices are at 243 Broadway. There is also in existence a Goodyear Shoe Machinery Company of Canada, and an International Goodyear Shoe Machinery Company.

Mr. Goodyear leaves a wife and seven adult children. Two of his sons are now in New-York and a third is studying architecture in Paris. Funeral services will be held at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, from his late residence. The burial will be at New-Haven, Conn., next Monday.

James Edward Smith.

James Edward Smith, who for ten years was clerk of Roosevelt Hospital, died at that institution Thursday of Bright's disease. Though only thirty-two years of age, he had formerly been clerk of the Chambers Street Hospital, thus having held a post of no little responsibility before he was of age. His ability and amiability won for him the esteem of all who were connected with the institution in which he had spent so great a part of his life. Services will be held in the mortuary chapel of the hospital at 3:30 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, and burial will be at Woodlawn.

Obituary Notes.

—Gilbert H. Manning of Norwich, N. Y., for many years editor and proprietor of The Chenango Union, died Thursday night of heart failure after a few days' illness. He was sixty years old. Mr. Manning sold his interest in the paper last year, and had since given but little attention to business. His daughter, Mrs. George T. Dunham, and his stepdaughter, Miss Julia Taylor, survive him.

—Daniel A. Thompson of McGrawsville, N. Y., the oldest man in Cortland County, died yesterday. He was born in Chatham, Columbia County, Feb. 13, 1796, and had resided in Cortland County since 1816. He leaves but one son out of eight children.

—J. W. Collins, an apothecary in Stratford, Conn., died suddenly of apoplexy yesterday.

Victor S. Flechter Sentenced.

Victor S. Flechter, who was convicted of having in his possession a violin stolen from the late Prof. Jean Joseph Rott, was sentenced by Recorder Goff yesterday in Part II. of the General Sessions Court to imprisonment in the penitentiary for one year. Flechter appeared to be dazed when the Recorder pronounced sentence. P. B. House, his counsel, said he would carry the case to the Supreme Court.

Williams, 15; Dartmouth, 7.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., May 22.—Williams defeated Dartmouth yesterday in the first championship games of the Tri-College League. Both pitchers were hit hard. The score:

Williams	0	3	0	3	1	2	6	0	..	15
Dartmouth	2	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	7

Base hits—Williams, 15; Dartmouth, 12. Errors—Williams, 3; Dartmouth, 10. Batteries—Lewis and Ross; Taber and Abbott.

DOES HE DESERT MORTON?

CONTROLLER ROBERTS AT A MEETING OF McKINLEY BOOMERS.

Was the Second Man to Make Public an Interview Placing the Governor in the Field as a Candidate for the Republican Nomination for the Presidency—Worked for Mr. Platt, Now Wants Higher Tone in Politics.

Controller James A. Roberts was the second man to make public an interview putting Gov. Morton in the field as a Presidential candidate and declaring that New-York's delegates would support him at St. Louis. In this Mr. Roberts was only a few minutes behind Warner Miller, their declarations being published in the same edition of the morning papers. That was the first week in January.

Last night Controller Roberts attended a meeting of the McKinley boomers at 29 East Twenty-second Street. He made a speech, sat at the side of Cornelius N. Bliss, who presided, and was evidently in full sympathy with the purposes of the meeting.

The gathering was held to complete arrangements for forming a provisional State Committee to manage Major McKinley's campaign, if he should be nominated, and to contend for control of the State patronage against the machine which is now controlled by Thomas C. Platt.

It was known in the hotel corridors during the evening that the Controller was at this meeting of the McKinley boomers, and surprise was expressed on all sides.

Mr. Roberts was one of the early members of John E. Milholland's State Club, and held office in that organization. When the preliminaries for bringing out Gov. Morton as a Presidential candidate were arranged, and Mr. Platt wanted to win strength in Erie County, Mr. Roberts resigned from the Milholland club, attended the dinner at Dr. Depew's house the last week in December, and was reported to have made his peace with Mr. Platt. Presently there was talk that the Controller was a promising candidate for Governor. Three months later came the fight between the anti-Platt, or McKinley men, for National delegates in the Buffalo districts, which resulted in the election of two McKinley men and a defeat for Mr. Roberts, who went to Erie and personally managed the fight on behalf of the Platt machine. After his defeat the size of his Gubernatorial boom visibly diminished, and had almost dropped out of sight.

There is likely to be more frequent mention of the Controller's name for the next few days. It was spoken last night in the same breath with those of Warner Miller, Henry G. Burleigh, Lieut. Gov. Saxton, and the other Republican leaders who have climbed upon what they think is the McKinley band wagon.

The meeting at the old State Club rooms last night was well attended. John E. Milholland said that more than half the counties of the State were represented. Speeches were made by Controller Roberts, Edwin Einstein, Paul D. Cravath, Senator Brush of Kings County and Thomas Pitchie, the enthusiastic McKinleyite who caused the rumpus in the Republican State Convention by submitting the McKinley resolution. Others present were Senator Frank D. Pavey, E. S. Brown of Steuben County, C. B. Lawrence of Kings, Prof. Hoskins of Syracuse, Assemblyman Brennan of Kings, E. W. Gardner of Amsterdam, G. W. Bayliss of Binghamton, Dix Smith of Elmira, and Jack Davies of Utica, Chairman of the Republican County Committee.

Mr. Roberts made a temperate speech. He did not mention Mr. Platt by name, but contented himself by pleading for a better and higher tone of politics. He said, among other things, that no reorganization was needed in Erie County. This was greeted with applause, the listeners evidently recalling the fact that McKinley was victorious in one of the districts in that county.

Dock Commissioner Einstein made a sharp attack on Mr. Platt, by name.

"It is a disgrace," he said, "for Mr. Platt, the so-called leader of the Republican Party in this State, to make such an attack as he has recently made upon the probable nominee of the Republican National Convention, and silently Mr. Platt feels that his power will fall, and he will have no patronage. It is hard for the Republicans of the State when one of the delegates at large adopts these tactics.

"I told Edward Lauterbach a few days ago that it was a disgrace; that it was time to quit it, and that we were out to make a fight against Mr. Platt to a finish. Mr. Lauterbach was rather short in his reply, but told me to go ahead and do the best we could.

"I believe the body of Republicans in the State is against Platt. The politicians alone are with him. I am in favor of the Provisional Committee and of issuing a statement to the people of the State. This may be a revolution within the party, but if it be so, it is the thing most to be desired."

After the speeches a resolution was passed authorizing a committee on a provisional State Committee.

McKINLEY TO A FRIEND.

Characteristic Response to a Request for His Financial Opinions.

BOSTON, May 22.—A friend of McKinley's wrote him asking him to state what were his financial views. He received in reply a package of newspaper clippings, addressed in McKinley's own hand.

The clippings included one from a Chicago paper, in which appeared the declaration alleged to have been made at Thomasville, Ga., a year ago: "If the Republican platform declares for free coinage of silver, I will not be a candidate. I would not run on a free-silver platform."

No letter accompanied the newspaper clippings, and McKinley's friend says he knows as much about the Ohio candidate's opinions as he knew before he made his inquiry—and no more.

LIEUT. GOV. SAXTON SURPRISED.

He Says He Has Never Been a Candidate for Vice President.

ALBANY, May 22.—Lieut. Gov. Saxton came here to attend a meeting of the Capitol Commission to-day. To his surprise he found an interview attributed to him in several newspapers, in which he admitted that he was a candidate for Vice President.

Mr. Saxton said this evening that the interview was manufactured, that he had never been a candidate for the nomination for Vice President, and, further, that he had never thought of such a thing.

HE SPEAKS FOR GOV. MORTON.

Business Men Have Confidence in Him, Says a Correspondent.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Though I do not belong to Gov. Morton's political machine, nor, indeed, to his party at all, I consider that he is by no means "indecorous and unmanly" in refusing to let such men as Warner Miller and his following drive him from the Presidential field. When he said he would only be a candidate if his party unanimously presented his name there was not the danger there now is of the nomination of McKinley. The election of that person would be a calamity, which all sensible men should co-operate against to prevent.

The business men of the country are largely Republicans, but they are strongly opposed to McKinley. Reed, too, is objectionable. But to oppose McKinley successfully there must be a practicable candidate against him on whom the opposition can unite. And who so strong a man as the Governor of the greatest State in the Union, who carried that State by almost the largest majority and by the very largest vote ever given by the State to any man, and who has filled his difficult post, as he has filled others of importance, with singularly little abuse, and made sinrularly, few foes? His course in office has always been moderate and conciliatory; he is a safe man, who can be relied on not to go to hurtful extremes in any way. Himself a highly successful business man, he knows the business needs of the country.

Business men have confidence in him; and no doubt the business men of his party have induced him to remain a candidate in order that, with his great strength, his party may be induced to accept him in place of McKinley.

OLD POLITICIAN.

NEW-YORK, May 22, 1896.

THE EFFORT TO UNSEAT TUCKER.

A Bitter Fight Expected in the House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Representative McCall of Massachusetts, who is Chairman of one of the Elections Committees, will have an opportunity to repeat the victory of his young Republican associate, Mr. Moody, in persuading the Republican majority of the House to keep a Democrat in his seat. Mr. McCall will have heavier odds in some respects to fight against than Mr. Moody, but he has the advantage of his chairmanship and of the support of a majority of the Republicans on his committee, which Mr. Moody lacked.

The case is that of Henry St. George Tucker, the popular young representative of the Tenth District of Virginia. Mr. Tucker is a son of J. Randolph Tucker, has served three terms in the House, is a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and one of the most courageous of the soundmoney Democrats from the South. The majority of the committee, including Chairman McCall, went carefully over the case, allowing and excluding certain ballots according to their views of law and equity, and reduced Mr. Tucker's official majority of 892 to 161. The minority bases its case on the election law of Virginia, which they claim is contrary to the Constitution of the State and operates to disfranchise and confuse illiterate voters.

Gen. Grosvenor, the McKinley leader on the floor of the House, is exhibiting a photograph of the ballot issued by the election officers of the State, which had the names of candidates printed in old English instead of Roman type, with the alleged purpose of confusing colored voters who had learned to identify the name of the Republican candidate in Roman. These photographs are likely to be made effective use of in the debate in order to unseat Tucker and seat Yost, the opposition candidate. If Gen. Grosvenor can cast the full McKinley vote in the House for Yost it is hoped that some of the Reed leaders can deliver the balance of the Republican vote. Gen. Walker, a veteran of the Confederate service, but now a Republican member from Virginia, is making a great fight for Yost and is backed by James D. Brady, Yost's counsel and the Republican leader in Virginia. They are making the point that the seating of Yost means the delivery of the Electoral vote of Virginia for the Republican ticket this Autumn, while the retention of Tucker in his seat will discourage the Republicans and keep the State in the Democratic column.

The photographs of the ballots and these political arguments are having weight with such Republicans as Col. Hepburn of Iowa, who always waxes eloquent in favor of the colored voters, and Mr. Sulloway of New-Hampshire, who usually votes on principle in favor of seating Republicans. Mr. McCall will have the merits of the case on his side and will probably have the solid support of the Massachusetts delegation, which was so valuable to Mr. Moody. He will also get other New-England votes, but in a House with 140 Republican majority, it will require a great effort to swing seventy Republicans in favor of a Democratic sitting member and sustain the report of the committee.

NAVAL ACADEMY DISCIPLINE.

Strange Peremptory Orders Issued by the Superintendent.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The naval cadets at Annapolis are greatly stirred up over recent orders issued by the Superintendent. He has designated certain paths in the vicinity of his quarters as "private," and upon these paths no one is supposed to intrude. An attaché of the academy says that a nurse girl may not trundle a baby carriage over these private paths without danger of being ordered off and being made the subject of an official communication to her employer.

Certain other walks about the grounds may be used by cadets only during certain hours. The bicycle has also attracted the attention of the head of the academy, and he has prohibited its use in the grounds. If an officer owns a wheel he must not mount it until he is beyond the academy gates, and he must dismount outside on his return. More than that, the Superintendent has directed that bicycles must be taken to the nearest gate by the most direct route.

There is another order, the purpose of which is not apparent in Washington, and that is the prohibition of any cadet riding in the streets of Annapolis, even with his parents and guardians. Naturally, cadets resent any such system, and the orders are by no means popular with officers stationed at the academy. The action of the Superintendent fills with wonderment every one in Washington who cares anything about it.

ONLY SMOKE AND SUSPICION.

Upon These a French Husband Founds a Suit for Divorce.

From The London Telegraph.

Just now a very knotty question is before the Judges of the Civil Tribunal of the Seine. A prosperous Parisian shopkeeper wants a divorce from his wife by reason of her suspicious conduct.

He can prove nothing definite against the woman, except that her garments occasionally exhale an odor of tobacco. She does not use the weed, and, as the tradesman himself has never touched pipe, cigar, or cigarette during his mortal span, his nose is all the keener in detecting nicotine, and he is at a loss to discover why his partner now and then seems as if she had been at a smoking concert.

Her statement is that her dress may have assimilated the odor complained of while she was standing about waiting for omnibuses, in which she makes periodical excursions to the home of her mother. The woman was wrong, however, when she stated that during her occasional long sittings in omnibus offices her hat and jacket became impregnated with nicotine. Her husband discovered that whatever chance there may have been that the ashes of a cigar or cigarette fell on her while in the streets, nothing of the kind could have happened to her in the tram or 'bus offices, where smoking is strictly prohibited. Being thus in a dilemma, the anti-tobacco champion brought the affair before the tribunal referred to, praying for a divorce.

The Judges have not gone very far in the difficult and delicate case. Some of the incriminated garments have been duly passed under the eyes and nose of a legal expert, who arrived at the conclusion, after mature deliberation, that the clothes exhaled an odor, not of the ordinary headache-inspiring Caporal of commerce, but of subtle Latakia, such as is smoked in the palaces and harems of Oriental potentates.

Here the matter stands at present, as the decision of the Judges will not be given for at least a week. Meanwhile, the case is worthy of the attention of ingenious playwrights, and a dramatic version of it will, no doubt, see the light of a future date.

Money Wanted for Police Bicycles.

Police Commissioner Andrews yesterday addresed a letter to the Mayor calling attention to a request some time since made to the Controller asking that he place before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, a resolution of the Police Board requiring a transfer of $8,000 from an unexpended balance of last year's salary account to this year's appropriation for supplies. The money is wanted for the purchase of machines for the bicycle squad. These wheels are needed, and those in use are loaned by the manufacturer on trial, the period of trial being expired. The Commissioner seeks the Mayor's assistance, as the Controller has taken no action, and speaks in glowing terms of the bicycle squads at work. The squad was organized with four men Dec. 12 last, and increased to six in April. They have made 321 arrests and the fines have aggregated $921.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

—2 A. M.—611 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street; Bridget O'Connor; no damage.

—8:15 A. M.—261 Stanton Street; Ignatz Leblang; damage trifling.

—0:05 P. M.—20 Suffolk Street; Nathan Bielman, owner; damage, $500.

—7:00 P. M.—70 New Chambers Street and 78 Roosevelt Street; tenement owned by Weil & Meyer of 23 New Chambers Street; damage, $5,000.

—7:40 P. M.—6 Thompkins Street; sawmill; damage trifling.

Black Diamond Express.

Handsomest trains in the world. Beginning May 18, the Lehigh Valley Railroad will inaugurate a new fast limited train service between New-York and Buffalo. Leave New-York daily, except Sunday, at 12 noon, arriving at Buffalo 10 P. M. Service and equipment strictly first class. Meals a la carte. Baggage checked to and from hotels and residences. Take Cortlandt or Desbrosses Street Ferry.—Adv.

QUAY SEES THE OHIO MAN

THE PENNSYLVANIA BOSS MAKES A PILGRIMAGE TO CANTON.

McKinley Meets Him at the Railroad Station and Greets Him with Great Cordiality—Takes Him Home and Talks with Him for Three Hours—Declines to Say What the Conversation Was About, and Quay Is Equally Reticent.

CANTON, Ohio, May 22.—Senator Quay paid a visit to ex-Gov. McKinley, at the latter's home here to-day, by appointment. What took place at the meeting is a profound mystery, as neither gentleman will give an inkling of what was said during their three hours' conversation.

When the train bearing Senator Quay reached the station, there were several groups of expectant persons craning their necks to catch a glimpse of the Pennsylvania boss. He walked through the station toward the outer platform.

As he entered one side of the waiting room Mr. McKinley came from another direction and accosted the conductor of the train and made inquiry for the Senator. The railroad man indicated the direction Senator Quay had gone, and Mr. McKinley started in pursuit.

Senator Quay had just reached ex-Gov. McKinley's private carriage which was in waiting when he was overtaken by the Major. Both extended their hands.

Attorney J. A. Brown of Lancaster, Penn., accompanied Senator Quay. He did not remain at the McKinley home, but was driven to a hotel.

To a reporter he said he did not know what Senator Quay's mission was in Canton. He had been invited by telegram to join the Senator and had done so.

Quay and McKinley were in close conference from the time the Senator arrived until the time of departure.

To representatives of the press word was passed that they were busy and could not see any one, and that the call was one of friendship only—that and nothing more.

Senator Quay lunched with Mr. McKinley and afterward was driven to the train in the McKinley private carriage, accompanied by the Major.

When the Senator boarded the 1:21 train for Beaver, Penn., there was a hearty grasp of hands and a cordial good-bye from both sides, Major McKinley smiling as he gave his parting salute.

Attempts to get either Senator Quay or Major McKinley to talk on the occasion of the Senator's visit have been futile. Senator Quay said a score of complimentary things about Canton, and said he would go back to Beaver, but on other matters he was as silent as the Sphinx.

Ex-Gov. McKinley left this evening for Cleveland, where he will be the guest of Mark Hanna and other friends until Monday.

Quay May Talk Later.

BEAVER, Penn., May 22.—Senator Quay was seen at his home this evening soon after his arrival from Canton, and was asked to say a few words about his visit, but no amount of persuasion could induce him to discuss it, though he seemed in a happy frame of mind, and conveyed the impression that he might have something to say later. He expects to be in Pittsburg to-morrow.

LOCAL POLITICIANS INTERESTED.

Anti-McKinleyites Doubt that Quay Has Been "Taken into Camp."

Local politicians of the anti-McKinley stripe were interested greatly last night in Mr. Quay's visit to Major McKinley. They were sure it did not indicate that the Pennsylvania boss had gone into the McKinley camp, nor anything like it. They assured everyone there was no break in the line of opposition which Mr. Platt, Mr. Quay, and Mr. Clarkson have been constructing.

They had to admit, however, that they did not know why Quay had gone to Canton. Indeed, they had not recovered fully from the surprise they felt two or three days ago at the announcement that Mr. Quay was going to see McKinley at once. Some of them had supposed he would postpone his visit to Canton until about June 1.

Gen. Clarkson was still in Washington and word was passed around that he probably would remain there until Mr. Quay should return. He then would learn something of Mr. Quay's mission and presently would report to Mr. Platt.

The one thing the local anti-McKinleyites were sure of last night was that Quay's visit was not to be construed as evidence that the attitude of the Pennsylvania delegates toward Major McKinley had been changed or would be changed.

Ex-Senator Warner Miller, it was said at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, was expected to reach this city to-day. Word came that he had started on an afternoon train from Montreal.

Interesting developments are expected if, when he shall get here, he shall meet Mr. Platt.

A BOXING PONY IN TROUBLE.

He Used His Skill with Effect in a Street Controversy.

From The London Telegraph.

History mentions several cases of four-footed animals solemnly tried before duly constituted tribunals for alleged offenses against their superiors in creation and condemned to punishments of various degrees. "Drunken Barnabee" even asserts in the record of his famous "Journey" through the principal towns of England that the Puritans once hanged a cat, after due inquiry, because it dared to kill a mouse on Sunday; but Barnabee may have seen the occurrence magnified through an extra quart of old sack.

Cases of that kind are far removed from our day, but a glimpse of them is recalled by the alleged feat of a boxing pony, against which, through its "next friend" and owner, the Southwark Magistrate has granted a summons for assault.

According to the information placed before Mr. Slade by Mr. H. E. Edwards, solicitor, a Mr. Kellar was crossing St. George's Circus, Blackfriars Road, at the moment the boxing pony and its proprietor were returning from a performance at a place of amusement. Between Mr. Kellar and the quadrupedal pugilist there was almost a collision, and the former put out his hand to prevent the animal coming on him, while the owner gave him a slight shove out of the way, an action which led to an altercation between the two men.

In a moment the pony decided that it was time he joined in, so he put his forelegs into the position made famous by the late Tom Sayers, and, forgetting that he had not the gloves on, after one or two feints, he tapped Mr. Kellar "on the breadbasket" and then "gave him one on the nob," knocking him out of time in the shortest round on record. The gentleman has been attended by a doctor ever since.

"But," remarked Mr. Slade, "the assault seems to have been committed by the pony, not by the man."

Mr. Edwards admitted that that was so, but he could not ask for a summons against the animal. The man himself might have committed a technical assault, but it was very slight, and was undoubtedly done to prevent Mr. Kellar from being trampled on.

The Magistrate at length granted the summons, and the prowess of the pony as a boxer will be investigated before a competent tribunal. Will the animal be called as a witness?

For the Training of Teachers.

From The Philadelphia Press.

Mr. Alfred C. Harrison is the first to give $100,000 toward the $1,000,000 to be raised for the University of Pennsylvania to fulfill the conditions of Mr. Thomas McKean's gift of $100,000. Mr. Harrison's munificent gift is one half devoted to the training of teachers. The university has no more important duty. Pennsylvania suffers at every point in its public education from the lack of trained teachers. The Normal Schools of the State do a useful work, but their resources are limited and advanced training is not possible in these schools. A university is the only place in which Principals can be adequately equipped for their work. A gift like Mr. Alfred C. Harrison's will mean education to hundreds of thousands trained by the teachers fitted on his foundation.

WILLIAM BROOKFIELD AT HOME.

Came from Paris to Attend St. Louis Convention.

William Brookfield, ex-Commissioner of Public Works, ex-Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and one of the strongest anti-Platt leaders in this city, arrived from Europe yesterday on the Fürst Bismarck. Mr. Brookfield and Mrs. Brookfield, with their son James, started for the south of Europe early in the year. Mrs. Brookfield and James Brookfield remained in Paris, at the suggestion of Mr. Brookfield, who came over at this time to attend the St. Louis Convention as a delegate from the Twelfth Congressional District. Mr. Brookfield's seat is contested, as is also that of his colleague, Gen. Ansoh G. McCook. Messrs. McCook and Brookfield, however, have the regular credentials. In a talk with the reporters last night Mr. Brookfield said:

"It seemed to me from what I could learn abroad that McKinley is the most probable nominee for President. The people on the other side are as strongly against McKinley as they were for Cleveland. They don't like a candidate who stands for the principles of protection."

"Will you vote for McKinley as second choice if you are seated and if Gov. Morton cannot be nominated?" Mr. Brookfield was asked.

"Well, now," said Mr. Brookfield, with a smile, "you know I have no instructions."

Mr. Brookfield before he left this country believed it was time to organize another County Committee to fight the Platt organization.

"How do you feel about that matter now?" Mr. Brookfield was asked.

"I have not changed my mind. The County Committee was a fraudulent organization when I went away. It is just as much of a fraud now. I cannot recall any time at which Republican local politics was at so low an ebb as it is now. I never felt more like taking an active part in politics then I do now. I am feeling in excellent health, and I am just as much convinced as ever that there must be a change in the status of the organization.

"My trip over was very pleasant. Our trip benefited Mrs. Brookfield's health as it did my own. Mrs. Brookfield was in such excellent health that I concluded to leave her in Paris with our son James. Our other sons will join her there soon, and they will remain abroad until later in the season. I like Paris very much, but I found that her streets were no cleaner than our own streets here in New-York are now."

Mr. Brookfield's personal and political friends will entertain him to-night at a dinner at the Windsor Hotel. All of the anti-Platt Republicans of conspicuous prominence in the city will be present at it. It is more than likely to become a demonstration in favor of McKinley.

Gen. Collis, Commissioner of Public Works, and Henry Brookfield, son of Mr. Brookfield, met him on his arrival in Hoboken. Mr. Brookfield last night saw Gen. Anson G. McCook, Cornelius N. Bliss, and several other friends at the Union League Club.

GOLD PRODUCTION OF CALIFORNIA.

Care Exercised in Obtaining the Mint Statistics of the Yield.

Charles G. Yale, statistician of the United States Mint, has written a long letter to The San Francisco Chronicle in response to some criticisms to the effect that the Mint estimates of the annual production of gold in California are often much less than the amount given in the local newspapers. He says:

"Quite a number of years' experience in collecting data of this character for the Government and State, in the Census, United States Geological Survey, United States Mint, and State Mining Bureau, have shown the utter unreliability of ordinary estimates on this subject made by those with no facilities for obtaining them. The tendency to exaggerate the yield of certain mines and certain localities is common. Those who make the estimates have no means of checking duplication and are apt to accept hearsay or rumor as fact.

"Nor are we dependent on the San Francisco Mint alone, since we are enabled to learn how much bullion from California ores reaches the Mints at Denver and elsewhere, and how much are the values of the California ores treated at the smelting works at Everett and Tacoma, Washington, at El Paso, and at the smelters of Utah and Colorado. A still more important point is that while the larger mining companies, which are conducting their operations on a private business, are willing to make confidential returns to the Mint authorities, they are seldom willing to confide in the local reporter or editor, to whom the figures are, of course, of no use unless he is permitted to publish them. Names of mines are not given in the Mint reports, and the figures of product given are only published in the county totals. With very few exceptions every large mining company in the State gave detailed returns of its output for 1895 to the Mint, and it is these returns and those otherwise collected that form the basis of the calculations for the total output of gold and silver for the year.

The bulk of the returns received at the Mint are directly from the producers themselves, notably in the case of large producers. As regards Chinese, Portuguese, Italians, and other foreign miners, who operate on a small scale, estimates must be made, for they never answer letters. Such estimates as are necessary are obtained by the Mint from local bankers, gold-dust buyers, merchants, postmasters, express agents, and prominent miners, which involves a large list of correspondents. In such cases, of course, duplications must be guarded against, and this requires some judgment. But surely such data would be apt to be more correctly compiled, coming all into the hands of one man with some experience in the matter and with no other duty to perform, than they would be if gathered by some dozens of people in different localities, no one knowing what the other had.

It has been my experience that with few exceptions, where estimates of the product of mines have been made by "outsiders" they exceed materially the exact figures obtained from the mine-owners themselves. We are enabled to tell pretty well the increase or decrease of gold product by the daily receipts of dust and bullion at the Mint. We know, for instance, that in April there was about $100,000 more received than in March. There are many other ways of obtaining the data, not necessary to mention. It is our aim to be as accurate as possible without exaggerating. If exaggerations to any great degree were made, they would be disproved in the end by the sum totals of receipts at United States M

MANY STUDENTS ENTERED

WILL TRY FOR INTERCOLLEGIATE CYCLING HONORS.

Next Wednesday Is the Day for the Championship Contests and the Manhattan Beach Track the Place —Trains to Stop near the Entrance to the Grand Stand for the Convenience of the Patrons—Colleges Well Represented.

The promoters of the first separate bicycle meet for the intercollegiate championships should feel highly gratified. Nearly all of the big institutions of learning will be represented, some aspirants for honors coming from as far west as Iowa.

Next Wednesday is the day set for the racing, and with anything like fair weather a large crowd will no doubt go down to the Manhattan Beach track. It is announced that the management of the track will consider the convenience of the patrons this year, and land them near the entrance to the grand stand, instead of compelling them to walk three-quarters of a mile through Summer buildings and over bridges. Such consideration would certainly be appreciated.

The colleges will be represented in the several events as follows:

Quarter-Mile Bicycle Race.—Pennsylvania, B. G. Douglass, J. B. Corser, A. C. Eglin, J. C. Chattain, J. S. Williams, F. G. Bock, G. Decker, A. F. Krupp; Fordham, J. H. Schwartz, G. J. Barry, T. J. Byron; Rochester, H. R. Moulthrop; Dartmouth, G. L. Gary and H. M. Hull; State University of Iowa, S. J. Morrison, L. J. Rosch, A. F. Starbuck, A. E. Beach, Olney Place; Yale, J. S. McFarland, L. Tweedy, E. Hill, J. S. Butler, E. P. French, J. N. Anderson, E. Heidrich; Cornell, W. A. Whelpley, G. W.; A. N. Ransom, H. C. W.; Harry Metz, S. B. W.; W. L. Broadley, L. W.; W. H. Cane, Jr., H. W.

Two Minutes and Thirty Seconds—T. Adamity, unattached; Walter Babb, K. C. C.; W. J. Sheets, P. F. W.; J. Howard Wells, H. W.; R. W. Captes, S. B. W.; J. F. Rodgers, R. A. A.; J. W. Fink, E. W.; John Beckett, E. B. C.; C. O'Neill, K. C. C.; James Sheppard, P. F. W.; W. R. Sibley, S. B. W.

Three Minutes—H. F. Bosworth, E. B. C.; Thomas E. Gilmore, C. W.; E. H. Alberton, N. P. C. C.; C. F. Lindeburg, unattached; B. F. Stanton, Twenty-second Regiment Athletic Association.

Three Minutes and Thirty Seconds—Walter Kilsall, unattached; G. Buessler, C. A. C. C.; W. A. Nixon, unattached; George Petith, C. W.

Four Minutes—L. Myers, L. W.; W. Bromley, N. P. Mills, and W. Schneider, all unattached.

This Association Growing Fast.

For an organization less than two weeks old the Good Roads Association of Hudson County, New-Jersey, has secured great prominence in its field of labor. The Executive Committee held a meeting in Jersey City last evening and acted favorably upon 201 applications for membership. Vice President Merseles, while out searching for information, was told by a member of the Brooklyn Good Roads Association that it would take at least three mnths to secure any number approaching 200. The new batch of members comprised representative business men, among the number being E. F. C. Young, President of the First National Bank; Allan McDermott, Chairman of the State Democratic Committee; John J. Vorhees, Tax Commissioner of Jersey City; R. C. Washburn, President of the Hudson County National Bank, and Judge J. Herbert Potts. The Road Committee will not be appointed until this week. The following men were named for the Membership Committee: Charles B. Tuthill, Chairman; E. C. Arrowsmith, Samuel A. Besson, J. Herbert Potts, and Thomas Kennedy. John F. Rich was appointed Chairman of the Finance Committee. It was announced at the meeting that Mayor Wanser was in favor of asphalting York Street, between Varick and Green, and that the improvement would be made very soon.

A Cyclist from Germany.

Albert Fleck, a bicycle enthusiast of Hanover, Germany, arrived here yesterday on the Fuerst Bismarck. He is on his way around the world on a wheel. He has already wheeled his way through France, Spain, and Germany, and has traveled to date, 2,750 miles. He will leave in a few days for San Francisco. Fleck represents the German Bicycle Bund of Hanover. He is twenty-six years old.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—President Coleman of the Western Wheel Works has been greatly annoyed during the last few days by a report which linked his name to that of John Wanamaker of Philadelphia. The report had it that Mr. Coleman's company had sold a large number of Crescent bicycles to Mr. Wanamaker, and at such a figure that the latter proposed to sell them at his Quaker City house for $25 each. There is not the slightest foundation for the rumor.

—The train leaving the Grand Central Station at 1:04 o'clock this afternoon will take those desiring to see the coasting contest of the New-York Athletic Club Wheelmen to Mamaroneck. The event will begin soon after the arrival of the party.

—Included in the list of out-of-town cycling celebrities on lower Broadway yesterday was A. Kennedy Child of Hartford, the former Secretary of the National Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers.

—The Brooklyn Roadsters will have a run this afternoon to Bath Beach and Fort Hamilton, starting from Sumner and Lafayette Avenues at 2:30 o'clock.

—Frederick Van Sicklen, a former Captain of the Quill Club Wheelmen, now hailing from Denver, is in town on business connected with the cycle trade.

—W. D. Callender, the Western representative of The Wheel, returned to Chicago yesterday after a short visit in town.

"DAD" CLARKE AGAIN.

Pitched Excellent Ball and the New-Yorks Won.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

New-York, 4; Cincinnati, 1.

St. Louis, 6; Brooklyn, 3.

Philadelphia, 10; Pittsburg, 6.

Boston, 10; Cleveland, 8.

Louisville, 6; Baltimore, 5.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Cincinnati	19	10	.655
Cleveland	17	9	.654
Boston	18	10	.643
Pittsburg	15	11	.577
Baltimore	15	13	.536
Philadelphia	15	13	.536
Washington	14	13	.519
Chicago	15	14	.517
Brooklyn	11	16	.407
New-York	10	18	.357
St. Louis	10	18	.357
Louisville	7	21	.250

CINCINNATI, May 22.—"Dad" Clarke stopped the Reds' winning streak this afternoon, the locals only securing five hits. Not a run was scored after the second inning. The locals' errors were costly, two of them resulting in runs. Although they lost to-day's game the Cincinnatis go to Louisville on account of Cleveland losing. It rained hard all the morning, and only 2,000 persons saw the game. Score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burke, lf	0	1	0	0	0
Hoy, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Miller, rf	0	0	0	0	1
Vaug'n, 1b	0	1	13	2	1
Gray, 2b	0	0	1	3	0
Smith, ss	0	0	2	5	3
Irwin, 3b	0	0	2	1	1
Peitz, c	0	0	0	2	0
Fisher, p	0	0	0	2	1
Total	0	1	27	15	4

NEW-YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
W. H'n, cf	0	1	3	2	0
G. Davis, 3b	0	0	3	1	0
Tiernan, rf	0	2	1	1	0
Gleason, 2b	0	2	7	4	0
Stafford, ss	0	0	1	3	0
Ward, p	0	1	0	5	0
H. Davis, lf	1	2	2	0	1
Clarke, p	0	0	0	2	0
Wilson, c	1	0	1	0	0
Farrell, ss	0	0	1	2	1
Total	4	10	27	14	3

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
New-York	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 1; New-York, 2. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 2; New-York, 3. First base on balls—Off Clarke, 4; off Fisher, 2. Struck out—By Clarke, 1; by Fisher, 1. Three-base hits—Gleason and H. Davis. Stolen base—Hoy. Double plays—Tiernan and Stafford; Gleason and W. Clark; W. Clark and Farrell; Gray and Vaughan. Passed ball—Peitz. Umpire—Mr. Keefe.

BROWNS BEAT BROOKLYNS.

Their Timely Batting and Excellent Team Work Counted.

ST. LOUIS, May 22.—By good team work and timely batting the Browns beat the Brooklyns to-day. Daub relieved Gumbert in the sixth inning, and Payne batted for Daub in the ninth. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dowd, cf	1	2	3	0	0
Cooley, lf	0	1	2	0	0
Quinn, 2b	1	2	2	4	0
Connor, 1b	0	0	9	1	0
Myers, 3b	1	2	0	3	1
Parrott, rf	2	2	0	0	1
Cross, ss	1	1	6	5	0
McFarl'd, c	0	1	4	2	0
Hart, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	6	11	27	15	2

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf	0	1	5	1	0
Jones, rf	0	2	1	0	0
LaC'nce, 1b	0	1	12	1	0
Corcoran, ss	0	1	2	4	1
Shindle, 3b	0	0	1	4	2
McC'thy, lf	1	0	1	0	0
Shoch, 2b	0	2	3	3	1
Grim, c	0	0	3	3	1
Gumbert, p	0	0	0	1	0
Daub, p	0	0	0	2	0
Payne, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	10	24	16	4

St. Louis	0	2	0	0	2	3	0	0	2
Brooklyn	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

Earned runs—St. Louis, 3; Brooklyn, 2. First base on balls—Off Hart, 2; off Gumbert, 1; off Daub, 1. Struck out—By Hart, 2; by Daub, 1. Home runs—Parrott, Cross. Two-base hits—Grim, Griffin. Sacrifice hits—McFarland, Cooley, (2.) Cross. Stolen bases—Quinn, 2. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

Other League Games.

AT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	3
Baltimore	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2

Base hits—Louisville, 10; Baltimore, 8. Errors—Louisville, 3; Baltimore, 4. Batteries—Hill and Miller, Hoffer and Robinson. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

AT PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	10

Base hits—Pittsburg, 10; Philadelphia, 10. Errors—Pittsburg, 1; Philadelphia, 5. Batteries—Hawley, Hughey, and Merrett; Taylor and Clements. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT CLEVELAND.

Cleveland	3	0	0	1	0	3	0	1	0
Boston	5	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	0

Base hits—Cleveland, 11; Boston, 14. Error—Cleveland. Batteries—Wilson, Cuppy, and O'Connor; Maul, Sullivan, and Bergen. Umpire—Mr. Weidman.

Brooklyn High School, 7; Hill House, 5.

NEW-HAVEN, May 22.—The Brooklyn (N. Y.) High School nine defeated the Hill House High School team of this city at baseball, 7 to 5, this afternoon.

Newark, 7; New-Haven, 4.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., May 22.—The New-Havens had another losing tussle with the Newarks to-day, dropping the game, 7 to 4. Newark won by bunching hits in the fourth inning. The score:

New-Haven	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Newark	2	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0

Base hits—New-Haven, 11; Newark, 12. Errors—New-haven, 4. Batteries—Mackie and Hodge; Whitehill and J. Rothfuss.

Hartford, 6; Wilmington, 4.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 22.—Hartford defeated Wilmington to-day by 6 to 4. Nops pitched for Wilmington, and it was his first defeat this season. McIntyre of Wilmington made four costly errors. The score:

Hartford	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	6
Wilmington	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	4

Base hits—Hartford, 10; Wilmington, 9. Errors—Hartford, 6; Wilmington, 6. Batteries—Vickery and Smith; Nops and Wise.

Chicago, 3; Cornell, 2.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 22.—The University of Chicago baseball team defeated the Cornell nine here to-day by the score of 3 to 2, in one of the most interesting games played here so far this season. The score:

Cornell	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Chicago	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0

Base hits—Cornell, 4; Chicago, 3. Errors—Cornell, 1; Chicago, 3. Batteries—Young and Gannon; Nichols and Jones.

HIAWATHA'S TRIAL TRIP.

Charles Fleischmann's Yacht Steams 17 Miles an Hour Easily.

The new steam yacht Hiawatha, designed and built by Charles L. Seabury & Co., was given her official trip Thursday for a three hours' run over a measured course on the Hudson, and without any special effort she attained a speed of seventeen miles per hour for the three hours, with and against the tide. This speed could have been kept up indefinitely, providing coal and water held out. The machinery worked very smoothly in every way, and the boilers gave ample steam.

The yacht was taken out in ordinary every day trim, and ran over the course carrying a steam pressure of 200 pounds. She is allowed 250 pounds, which could easily have been obtained if it had been required, but, as there was no bonus attached to the performance, it was not considered advisable to drive the yacht. As it was, she exceeded her contract speed one mile per hour. The speed of seventeen miles was the mean of the run.

Capt. B. Frank Smith represented the owner, Charles Fleischmann, on the trial, while Mr. Charles L. Seabury, the designer of the yacht, engine, and boiler, and James M. Colven, superintendent of the Seabury works, represented the builders. Chief Engineer William B. Thompson was in charge of the machinery. The yacht will soon go into commission, probably about Tuesday next, when she will be used between Mr. Fleischmann's country home on the Hudson and New-York City, making daily runs. The Hiawatha is a very handsome craft.

BRITANNIA AGAIN WINS.

Beat Satanita and Ailsa at the Royal Thames Yacht Club Races.

LONDON, May 22.—The match races of the Royal Thames Yacht Club began at Gravesend to-day, over the same course as that sailed yesterday—from the Lower Hope, around the Mouse Lightship and return to Gravesend, fifty miles, the second-class yachts cutting off five miles by rounding the West Oaze Buoy instead of the Mouse Lightship. There was a moderate southwest breeze, but the sky was dull. The Britannia, Satanita, and Ailsa had their sheets flowing in going to the Mouse Light.

The starters in the small-rater class were the Niagara, The Saint, and The Penitent.

The Britannia secured an early advantage, which she increased in reaching to South End, when, in a sailing breeze, the Satanita approached her so that she was only sixteen seconds astern of the Britannia upon rounding the Mouse Lightship, the Ailsa at this time being well beaten.

Coming home, the boats had to turn full length to the sea in order to reach, and the breeze was gradually dying out.

The Britannia nevertheless sailed in fine style, winnning by 1 minute and 28 seconds. The Ailsa was 1 minute and 40 seconds astern of the Satanita.

When the breezes died out so that they became mere puffs, both The Penitent and The Saint sailed better than the Niagara in the small-rater race. But Niagara won, as The Penitent was fouled by The Saint near the finish line.

Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., May 22.—Passed East—Steam yachts Charlietta, W. B. Higgins; Lorna, W. L. Stow; Ava, John H. Gourlie, and Vision, F. H. Benedict.

Cutter yacht Navahoe, R. Phelps Carroll, was hauled out this afternoon at Hawkins's yard, and will not go into commission this season.

The schooner yacht Tampa, R. S. Palmer, was launched to-day from Hawkins's yard. The cutter yacht Livis, Clifford B. Hendricks, was launched from B. F. Wood's yard this afternoon, and will go into commission at an early date. The yawl Kwasind, A. D. Hide, was launched from Piepgras's yards.

Vacuna Coming to This City.

NEW-LONDON, May 22.—Steam yacht Vacuna, from the Herreshoff works, at Bristol, arrived this evening on its way to New-York. The handsome craft is owned by S. R. Van Duser of New-York, is finished in cherry, and painted white. The yacht will go to New-York to-morrow.

Bits of Yachting News.

—James Stillman and A. Van Winkle have entered their thirty-footers for the special race, to be sailed off the Atlantic Clubhouse on June 13. The prizes are given by A. C. Washington.

—Wilmer and Addison Hanan's Acushla and P. M. Freeman's Dragoon are to try for the Gould Cup for sloops in the Atlantic Yacht Club's annual regatta.

—Major Ackerman's big schooner yacht Wanderer is being put in commission. She will be anchored off the Atlantic Clubhouse on Decroation Day.

—Major J. Fred Ackerman, Col. David E. Austin, and Hazen Morse are going to sail up to Richmond Creek on the yawl Fidello.

—David Dow, Jr., the steam yacht Thespia will come here from Philadelphia to-morrow. She will be put in commission at once.

PRINCETON EXPECTS TO WIN.

Only Concede First Place in Four Events to Columbia's Athletes.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 22.—Much interest is being manifested in the annual dual meet of the Princeton and Columbia track teams, which will take place at Princeton to-morrow. Princeton expects to win, but a close contest is expected. Manager Turner said to-day:

"We concede first place in four events to Columbia. Bogart will probably take the mile walk, Bacon will take the mile run, Bijur will take the high hurdles, and all the places in the bicycle will be taken by Columbia's representatives. The other events ought to be taken by Princeton men, if they show up as well as they have been doing in practice. That would give us first in the sprints, the low hurdles, the quarter and half, and all the field events, and, with these, Princeton ought to win. But Columbia will take several seconds and thirds in these events, and this fact will complicate matters considerably. Still, I think Princeton will win."

Among the prominent athletes entered from Columbia are W. Shrich, R. Underhill, W. H. Thompson, R. A. Elliott, J. D. Pell, C. H. Van Baur, S. H. Bijur, T. R. Bogart, F. S. Mackett, S. L. Josephthal, W. H. Fearing, J. T. Williams, G. E. Ruppert, G. Underhill, A. W. Harrison, H. H. Fulle, O. Wagner, A. B. Schaff, M. Weil, R. H. Bacon, R. Emerson, R. S. Eaton, A. F. Edwards, W. Lighthyse, F. Kepple, G. Ehret, H. G. Hershshield, E. M. Armstrong, W. B. Gunton, J. D. Knapp, J. Watson, R. Weed, G. Carter, C. B. Smith, A. S. Forman, K. S. Caswell, E. L. De Rose, E. M. Clark, F. R. Stevens, and E. H. Burnside.

Harvard Beaten at Cricket.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.—The first of the matches for the intercollegiate cricket championship was played here to-day between Harvard and Pennsylvania, on the grounds of the Germantown Cricket Club, and resulted in a victory for Pennsylvania by a run and four wickets. In the first inning Harvard scored 69 runs and Pennsylvania 38 runs, and in the second inning Harvard made 60 and Pennsylvania 92 runs for six wickets, making a total for the two innings of 130 for Pennsylvania and 129 for Harvard.

To-morrow Harvard plays Haverford, the other college belonging to the association. Pennsylvania has still to meet the Haverfordians, who generally play strong cricket.

Yale's New Shell for Henley.

NEW-HAVEN, May 22.—A new paper shell was to-day received by the Yale crew. It has been inspected by Capt. Treadway, and is found to be very satisfactory. It is on the usual model, and will not be used for rowing till the crew crosses the Atlantic. This is the boat in which Yale will race at Henley. It will be shipped across in a few days, and will be in the Yale quarters at Henley when they arrive.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Novelties in Willow

at Factory Prices.

BICYCLES.

1,000 2D HAND BICYCLES.

Another big lot just purchased from the New-York State dealers for spot cash. Hartfords, Columbias, Victors, Remingtons, Liberties, Crescents, Gendrons, Ramblers, etc., ALL IN PERFECT CONDITION AT $10, $25, $20, AND $35 EACH.

1,500 New '95 Models, $39 Each.

1,500 NEW '96 MODELS, VARIOUS MAKES.

WE UNDERSELL THEM ALL.

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BICYCLES.

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VICTORS, at $100 each, are the cheapest bicycles in the market today, because they have the stuff in them to stand up and do business year after year. They are the most expensive construction, costing more to build than any others in the world, and are sold to the user at full list price only. See us.

OVERMAN WHEEL CO., MAKERS OF VICTOR BICYCLES.

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Juvenile Wheels

Of the QUEEN CITY make. Excel in lightness, strength, and easy-running qualities.

Special Sale

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Second-hand Wheels

Of various makes in good condition at prices ranging from $20 to $50.

High Class Repairing a Specialty.

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Carefully examine all parts, especially the running gear.

A wheel, to both run and wear well, must have good bearings, sprockets and chain, and an extremely rigid frame.

We give you this advice because we know that by comparison the superiority of

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RIDE THE Elmwood GIRL

A dainty, chic wheel for ladies. Price, $70. SURE TO PLEASE.

ELMWOOD CYCLE CO., 57 Park Place, 107 E. 125th St. Brooklyn, 1,216 Bedford Av.

BARNES, WHITE & WARWICKS, BEN-HUR.

Big allowances in old wheels in exchange.

LYNDHURST and CRAWFORD. BICYCLES.

Old wheels taken in exchange and for sale. DURANT McLEAN & CO., 299 Broadway.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending May 23 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 4:30 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Normandie, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Normandie";) at 7 AM for Netherlands, direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Werra, (letters must be directed "per Werra";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Europe, per steamship Campania*, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Island, (letters must be directed "per Island.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Castle Eden; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Greytown, per steamship Athos, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Athos";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chipas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Seneca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seneca";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins F. Hendrik, (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins F. Hendrik";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla and Carthagena, via Curacao, per steamship Valencia; at 3 PM for Costa Rica and Bocas del Toro, per steamer from New-Orleans.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 23 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after April 28 and up to May 23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to May 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to May 29 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster. Post Office, New-York, N. Y., May 15, 1896.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

HOTEL POCKET GUIDE GRATIS. The Hotel Tariff Bureau, 63 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. 96 Regent St., London. 248 Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

a. p. means American plan, e. p. European.

Minimum Rates Quoted.

Asbury Park, N. J..Coleman House, a. p., $4
Atlantic City, N.J..The Rudolf, e. & a.p., $3.50
Leading Hotel; directly on beach; grand sea view.
Baltimore, Md.....Hotel Stafford, e. p., $1.50
Boston, Mass.Copley Sq.Hotel,e.p.$1.50,a.p.$3.50
Brooklyn, N. Y...Clarendon Hotel, e. p. $1.50
do ....Mansion House, a. p., $3
do (S.E.Bates).Margaret, a.p.$3 up
do ....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1
Buffalo, N. Y.The Iroquois, e. p., $1.50, a. p. $4
do .....Niagara Hotel, a. p., $3
Chicago, Ill.,.....Victoria Hotel, a. p. $3 to $5
Cincinnati, O..Grand Hotel, e.p. $1.50, a.p., $3
Cold Spring Harbor.....The Glenada
Jersey City, N. J.Hotel Washington, e.p , $1.50
Leamington, Eng..Manor House, e. p., $1.50
Lincoln, Eng...Great Northern Hotel, e. p., $1
Liverpool, Eng.....Compton Hotel. a. p., $3
London, Eng.....Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2
do (Jermyn St.).The Brunswick, e., $1.50
do (Regent St.)..The Langham, e. p., $2
do .....Hotel Metropole, e. p., $2
Lynton, Eng.....Lynton Cottage, a. p., $3.50
Malvern, Eng.The Abbey Hotel, (golf,) a.p., $4
Manchester, Mass.Masconomo House,a.p.,$4.50
Narragansett Pier, R.I.New Mathewson,a.,$5
Newport..(W. Leland, Jr.).Ocean House, a.p.,$5
New-York.....The Brunswick, e. p., $2
do .....The Buckingham, e. p., $2
do .....The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do .....Hotel Gerlach, e. p., $2
do .....The Majestic, e. p., $2
do .....Hotel Netherland, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do .....The Plaza Hotel, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do (W. F. Leland)..Windsor, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
do .....The Gerard, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3 to $4
do (L. L. Todd)..The Marlborough, a. p. & e. p.
do (N.B.Barry).New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do (W. Johnson Quinn).Empire, a. p. $3, e. p. $1
do (E. 11th St.).....Albert-St. Stephen, e. p., $1
do (59th St.).....Hotel Pomeroy, e. p., $1 up
do (C. L. Briggs)....Clarendon, a. p., $3.50 up
Niagara Falls, N. Y..Cataract House, a.p., $4
Paris, France.....Hotel Continental, a. p., $5
do .....Grand Hotel, a. p., $5
Philadelphia....Hotel Continental, a. p., $3
do ..The New Lafayette, e. p., $1.50
do .....The New Walton, e. p., $2
Rochester, N. Y..The Livingston, a. p., $2.50
do .....New Osburn House, a. p., $3
Sausalito, Cal....El Monte Hotel, e. p., $1.50
Seabright, N. J.....Seabright Inn, a. p., $4

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TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN. FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $90 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $60 and upward. Round trip, $110.

Trave, Tu., May 26, 10 AM | Saale, Sat., Je 13, 10 AM
Aller, Sat., May 30, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Je 16, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., June 2, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Je 23, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., June 9, 10 AM | Aller, Sat., June 27, 10 AM

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE. TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Werra, May 23, 10 AM | Kaiser, June 20, 10 AM
Fulda, May 30, 10 AM | Werra, June 27, 10 AM
Ems, June 6, 10 AM | Fulda, July 4, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green. LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS Line from New-York to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg. F. Bism'ck, May 23, 11 AM | Normannia, Je 11, 11 AM. Columbia, June 4, 7 AM | Victoria, Je 18, 7 AM. I. Cab., $95 and upward; II Cab., $50 & upward. PLYMOUTH-LONDON, 4½ h. Free of Charge by Special Train. CHERBOURG, PARIS, 6½ h.

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American Line. NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.) Sailing Days at 10 A. M.

NEW-YORK ...May 27 | ST. PAUL.....June 10
ST. LOUIS.....June 3 | PARIS.....June 13
BERLIN.....June 6 | NEW-YORK ...June 17

Red Star Line to Antwerp. Sailing Every Wednesday.

Kens'n, May 27, 10:30 AM | Berlin, Sat., Je 6, 10 AM
Western'd, June 3, Noon | Southwark, Ju. 10, 9:30 AM

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION Co. Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE. TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Campania, May 23, 1 PM | Campania, June 20, noon
Umbria, May 30, 10 AM | Umbria, June 27, 9 AM
Lucania, June 6, noon | Lucania, July 4, 10 AM
Etruria, June 13, 9 AM | Etruria, July 11, 2 PM

EXTRA SAILING.

AURANIA.....Tuesday, June 9, 2 P. M.

From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St. For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green. VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

ANCHOR LINE. Steamships sail every Saturday at noon FOR GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY. From Pier 54 N. R., Foot West 24th Street.

Anchoria.....May 23 | Circassia.....June 13
Ethiopia.....May 30 | Furnessia.....June 20

Saloon, $50 and up; 2d cabin, $30; steerage, $24.50.

S. S. CITY OF ROME, June 6 & July 4. Saloon, $60 and up; 2d cabin, $35; steerage, $25.50. HENDERSON BROTHERS, General Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

EUROPE. Special Vacation Parties, including All Traveling Expenses, from New-York by Cunard Line or SS. "Aurania," of July 7th, and from Boston by Cunard Line or SS. "Scythia," July 4th. Six Routes. 32 to 57 days. Descriptive Programmes free. THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 Broadway, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Britannic, May 27, Noon | Britannic, June 24

THE "HUCKLEBERRY" ROAD LOSES.

Another Decision in Favor of the People's Traction Company.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down its decision affirming Justice Beekman's decision in the case of the Southern Boulevard Railroad Company, an adjunct of the "Huckleberry" system, which brought suit to restrain Controller Fitch from awarding the franchise for over twenty-one miles of railroad in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards to the People's Traction Company.

The People's Traction Company received the consent of the Common Council to construct a railroad over the streets in question, subject to the condition that the franchise be put up at public auction by the Controller. The franchise was offered for sale in the Controller's office on Oct. 7, 1895, and besides the People's Traction Company, the Southern Boulevard Company, and the North New-York City Traction Company, both allies of the Union Railroad Company, or "Huckleberry" system, appeared as bidders. The boulevard company sent the bidding up, point by point, until the People's Traction Company bid 95 and 97 per cent. of the gross receipts in addition to the statutory 5 and 3 per cent. Counsel for the people's company declared that this was the highest legal bid that could be made, but the bidding was kept up until 7,000 per cent. was reached.

Then the boulevard company obtained an injunction restraining the Controller from awarding the franchise to the People's Traction Company. Justice Beach granted the injunction pending the trial of the action.

The case subsequently came up for trial before Justice Beekman, in Special Term of the Supreme Court, and he gave judgment in favor of the People's Traction Company and dismissed the complaint of the Southern Boulevard Company, with costs.

The Southern Boulevard Company and the North New-York City Traction Company appealed from the decision to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The decision by Justice Beekman is affirmed by the higher court. The opinion of the Appellate Division, which was written by Justice Patterson, and concurred in by all of his associates, states in regard to the appeal of the Southern Boulevard Company:

"We think it too clear for argument that the plaintiff, upon its own showing, has no standing in court to assert any right in this action. It is not claimed by the North New-York City Traction Company that there was error in dismissing the temporary injunction as to it, but only that the action should have been retained in court, in order that a final judgment might be made in its favor against the People's Traction Company. Its appeal, therefore, requires no further consideration, and must be dismissed."

THE LIQUOR-TAX OFFICERS.

Names of Defeated Applicants Published by Civil Service Commission.

ALBANY, May 22.—Fifteen of thirty persons appointed as auditors and special agents under the new liquor-tax law failed to qualify in the non-competitive examination recently held, and their names, with those who passed, were made public by the State Civil Service Commissioners to-day. Secretary Angle gave out the names of those who failed with those of the successful appointees at the request of Excise Commissioner Lyman. This is the first time that the names of unsuccessful candidates have been made public by the State Civil Service Commission, and the fact has angered the Republican politicians to an unusual degree.

The non-competitive examination papers were, at the request of Commissioner Lyman, made quite stiff, and contained many of his suggestions. The fact that one-half of the men who were forced on him by the Republican machine failed shows that the examination must have been more than "ordinary." The publication of the names of the defeated men, the Republicans feel, will hurt them in the localities where these men reside, while Mr. Lyman feels that it will put a check on the browbeating course pursued by the State and local bosses for the appointment of ward heelers, and that it will deter many applicants from obtruding themselves. The Excise Department officers believe that it will have a salutary effect.

The Civil Service Commission to-day announced the result of the non-competitive examinations, as follows:

Auditors, Qualified—George Davis, New-York City; James P. Loftus, Buffalo, N. Y.

Auditor, Not Qualified—E. S. Mellon, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Special Agents, Qualified—Henry C. Adee, John W. Noble, Howard Green, John J. N. Symes, Manuel T. S. Snyder, William M. Turner, Henry J. Cushen, Moses B. Cohen, and William C. Rothmann of New-York City; Andrew Frank, George B. Butting, George Senn of Brooklyn, and Richard W. Larkin, Clarence, Erie County, N. Y.

Special Agents, Not Qualified—Abram Lewis, Louis S. Grennes, Patrick J. O'Brien, Louis Freidel, James F. Pegnam, Whitfield Van Cott, and Joshua T. Easton of New-York City; John Worth, Mathew M. White, Henry Hanbury, Gustave Nathan, and William Henry Harrison of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Patrick J. McDonnell and Jacob Gundlachs of Buffalo, N. Y.

Col. William G. Rice, one of the National Civil Service Commissioners, is in Albany for a few days. He said, regarding the publication of the names of the unsuccessful candidates, that he did not think it fair to the men to publish their names, but had no doubt that it would make persons seeking office and those urging candidates more cautious in future.

STANDARD OIL SHARES ADVANCED.

Reached Highest Price on Rumors of a Great Scrip Dividend.

There was much talk about Standard Oil affairs in Wall Street yesterday. Reports have been in quiet circulation for a week or more that "something big" was soon to happen in Standard Oil, and in some well-informed quarters the "something big" was interpreted as meaning the prospective declaration of a scrip dividend of 75 or 100 per cent.

Speculative dealings in Standard Oil certificates are exceedingly limited, and are wholly outside of the Stock Exchange. The price of the stock has recently ranged in the neighborhood of $50 per share, but yesterday some sales were made at $268 per share. This is the highest point ever reached by the new Standard Oil certificates, and the transaction naturally caused a great deal of comment.

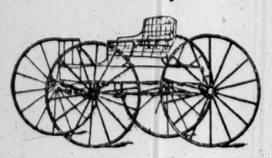
Within the past three years the Standard Oil Company has paid regular dividends amounting to 12 per cent. per annum, besides extra dividends aggregating 37 per cent. An extra dividend of 3 per cent. was declared only a short time ago.

Fire Lloyds Cases Adjourned.

The motion to show cause why the People's Fire Lloyds Companies should not be restrained from doing insurance business and issuing policies under the said name and style, which was adjourned until yesterday, was set down for a hearing on May 28, in Part III. of the Supreme Court, before Justice Smyth.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

The Finest Assortment of Runabouts in the City.



Carriages and Traps of Every Description, New and Second Hand.

H. M. DUNCAN,

(LATE WITH J. B. BREWSTER & CO.,)

487 AND 489 5TH AVE.

TELEPHONE 536—38.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New-York.

SPRING AND SUMMER RESORTS.

Summer in the Country

Are you looking for some place which combines Health, Pleasure, Economy?

If so, send 6 cents for postage, or call and get **free** at offices below the illustrated book, "Summer Homes." It gives list of hotels, farm, and boarding houses, with

BOARD AT $5 PER WEEK

and upward, in Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, on the main line and branches of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railway; 2,000 feet above the sea; location, prices, fares, &c., all in it. In New-York, at No. 2 Battery Place, 165, 171, 371, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 291 Columbus Av., 92 East 14th St., and 13 Astor Place. Ticket Offices, foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts.; in Brooklyn, 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, "Eagle" office, 249 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint. **ILLUSTRATED HOMES,** containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 535 of the hotels, farm, and boarding houses advertised in "Summer Homes," can be purchased of any ticket agent; price, 25c. J. C. Anderson, General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

On May 29 and 30 excursion tickets for one fare will be sold at 371 Broadway and ferry offices, giving an opportunity of personally selecting a Summer home, and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region; tickets good returning June 1st.

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

2,500 Feet Elevation in the Hot Springs Valley ON CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RY.

No Infectious or Contagious Diseases Treated

Special Pullman for the Springs leaves Pennsylvania Station, New-York, 5:20 P. M., Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, and arrives Hot Springs 9:10 next morning. Pullman Sleeper New-York to Covington, Va., and Buffet Parlor Car Covington to Hot Springs daily. Dining Car from New-York.

Most wonderful waters in America for the cure of Rheumatism, Gout and Nervous Troubles. Bathhouse under advisory supervision of resident physicians of character and recognized ability, and experience with the waters.

Address **FIELD STERRY, Manager, Hot Springs, Bath Co., Va.**

For circulars and information apply to F. H. SCHOFIELD, No. 1 Madison Av.

Excursion tickets on sale at C. & O. Offices, 362 and 1,323 Broadway, and offices Pennsylvania R. R.

Summer in the Country.

If you want genuine country life you can surely find it somewhere on the Erie Railroad. Call at any of the offices named below and get a copy of the new "Summer Homes" book, which contains an attractive list of hotels and boarding houses located either in the Hudson Highlands, the Orange or Shawangunk Mountains, the Delaware Valleys. The price of board varies, and can be had to suit the purse.

Offices: New-York, 111, 261, 401, or 957 Broadway, 156 East 125th St., Chambers Street, or West Twenty-third Street ferries; Brooklyn, 333 Fulton St.; Hoboken, 200 Hudson St.; or by sending four cents in stamps to D. I. Roberts, General Passenger Agent, 21 Cortlandt St., New-York, book will be mailed to any address.

THE HALCYON,

(formerly Halcyon Hall,)

MILLBROOK, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.

Easily accessible. Unique in design, liberal in management; perfect cuisine. The beautiful drives, ideal bicycle roads, and charming scenery make this hotel a perfect Summer resort; 1,000 feet elevation. Easily reached from Grand Central Depot in about 2 hours. Moderate rates. For descriptive pamphlet address H. R. ROBERTSON, Jr., Proprietor, Millbrook, N. Y.

GLEN SUMMIT HOTEL,

GLEN SUMMIT, PENN. W. H. Crosby, Manager.

OPENS JUNE 20TH.

On L. V. R. R., 4½ hours from New-York. 2,000 feet elevation. Finest driving and bicycling, and all other amusements. First-class orchestra. Mr. Crosby will be at Hotel Imperial, Tuesdays during May. For booklets and other information apply to Fred Schofield, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square.

SHARON SPRINGS, N.Y.

PAVILION HOTEL Open June 16.

EUROPEAN APPLICATIONS OF SULPHUR WATER, INHALATION, BATHS, & DOUCHES FOR RHEUMATISM, CATARRH, SKIN DISEASES

Pamphlets, list of houses, and prices gratis.

JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL,

QUAKER HILL, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.,

Opens for the season June 20.

N. S. HOWE.....Proprietor.

Post office address, FAWLING, NEW-YORK.

Mr. HOWE will be at the Windsor Hotel, New-York City, until June 1, mornings.

THE HIGHLAND HOUSE,

GARRISON-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.

Only 1¼ hours from New-York City. Pure mountain air, purest spring water. Beautiful drives. Fine wheeling. Write for circular and prices at Buckingham Hotel, Thursdays, 1:30 to 3:30 P. M. J. W. & G. W. GARRISON.

HOTEL ALBRACCA, York Harbor, Maine.

OPENS JUNE 20.

Finest location on the coast. Send for circular. ELIAS BAKER, Prop.

THE PAXINOSA INN,

Mountain resort, at Easton, Penn., at an elevation of 1,000 feet, will open June 13th; reasonable rates. Under the management of WILLIAM NEIL and HENRY AVERY, Jr. Address Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

WARM SULPHUR SPRINGS, BATH COUNTY, Virginia, are now open for guests. For circulars and information write to EUBANK & GLOVER, Proprietors.

CRANSTON'S-ON-HUDSON,

West Point, open May 9th. Special rates for families. Four furnished cottages. One and a quarter hours from N. Y., via West Shore R. R.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,

1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.

Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Lake George.

THE LAKE HOUSE.

The finest hotel in the Adirondacks. White waiters, electric lights, ballroom, billiard room, bowling alley, baseball ground, dirt tennis courts, &c. W. W. BROWN, Lessee and Proprietor, Lake George, N. Y.

GLEN LAKE HOUSE,

Near Lake George. Dry mountain air. Beautiful scenery. All amusements. Excellent cuisine. Moderate rates. S. T. Birdsall, Prop., Glen Lake, N.Y.

HUNDRED ISLAND HOUSE,

Lake George. Open June to October. Thoroughly refitted and refurnished. Send for descriptive circular. HENRY E. NICHOLS, Manager.

THE CROSBYSIDE,

Lake George. Superbly located. Open June 8 to Oct. 1. Terms, $12 to $21 a week. A. H. RUSSELL, Proprietor.

THE HILLSIDE HOUSE,

Hague, N. Y. Opens June 1. Rates, $6 to $10. Superb location on high ground. JOHN McCLANATHAN.

TROUT HOUSE, HAGUE, N. Y.—New addition of 14 rooms; boating, bathing, fishing; lawn tennis; livery. C. H. WHEELER, Prop.

HOTEL UNCAS, LAKE GEORGE, Silver Bay, N. Y.—Everything new. References. SMITH SEXTON, Proprietor.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACKS. "The Antlers," On Raquette Lake.

OPENS JUNE 1ST.

Special rates June, July, September. Cottages of from ten to eight rooms for rent by season. An ideal family resort. Boating, bathing, fishing, tennis. Send for circular and terms. Address C. H. BENNETT, Proprietor, Raquette Lake.

Richfield Springs.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.

TWENTY-SECOND SEASON.

SPRING HOUSE AND BATHS

OPEN JUNE 20TH TO OCTOBER.

New-York Office: Windsor Hotel. T. R. PROCTOR.

Catskill Mountains.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL,

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

SEASON OF 1896 OPENS JUNE 27.

For circulars, &c., address W. H. PARKE, P. O. Box 1,053 Phila., Penn.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

Open June 20. 3½ hours from New-York. CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE CO., Catskill, N. Y. New-York Office, Hotel Cambridge.

SPRING AND SUMMER RESORTS.

Saratoga.

INNOVATION OF POPULAR PRICES.

GRAND UNION HOTEL,

Saratoga Springs,

WILL OPEN JUNE 15.

Transient Rates Reduced to $4 Per Day.

Special terms per week and season.

WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors.

Mr. W. E. Woolley can be seen at Hoffman House, New York, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

Season of 1896. Open June 15 to October 1. TOMPKINS, GAGE & PERRY.

Long Island.

A NATURAL SUMMER RESORT. COUNTRY AND SEASHORE COMBINED.

PROSPECT HOUSE

AND COTTAGES,

BAY SHORE, LONG ISLAND.

Beautiful location on Great South Bay, opposite Fire Island and inlet to ocean; one hour from New-York; boating, bathing, fishing, sailing; fine roads and interesting drives; select family hotel receives 400 guests; full orchestra; highest class appointments; rates reasonable. For pamphlet or general information, apply to New-York Office, The Gerlach, or for rooms at Bay Shore. OPEN JUNE FIRST.

FRANK M. ROGERS, Proprietor.

A number of furnished cottages on hotel grounds to rent.

Manhattan Beach.

MANHATTAN HOTEL

NOW OPEN.

SEE TIME TABLE EXCURSION COLUMN.

Oriental Hotel opens June 20. Address Manhattan Beach Hotel and Land Company, 192 Broadway, N. Y.

HOTEL NEW POINT,

AMITYVILLE, L. I., 30 miles from New-York. Opens June 20th. Handsomest and coolest hotel on Great South Bay FACING THE OCEAN; LARGE ADDITION HAS RECENTLY BEEN ERECTED; rooms with private baths; electric lights. SPECIAL RATES FOR YOUNG MEN. Good roads for bicycling, man in attendance; accommodations for 40 horses. Terms reasonable. E. HATHAWAY, at Times Bldg., N. Y., Wednesday, (Room 47.)

New-Jersey.

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.

SOMERSET INN

AND COTTAGES.

OPEN JUNE 3. 35 miles from New-York, on the D., L. & W. R. R., in the Highlands of New-Jersey, via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude 800 feet. Chef from the Laurel House. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

THE OCTAGON,

SEABRIGHT, N. J.

The leading, largest, and best-appointed hotel at Seabright; directly on the beach. Will open June 20th. Address GEO. B. SANDT.

SEWAREN HOUSE, SEWAREN, N. J. Now open; delightfully situated on Staten Island Sound; new management; excellent appointments. G. C. AUSTIN, Proprietor.

Atlantic City.

THE SHELBURNE, Atlantic City, N. J. Remains open throughout the entire year. J. D. SOUTHWICK, Manager. Through Pullman cars via Penna. R. R.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. HOTEL TRAYMORE. Appointments and service first-class. D. S. WHITE, Jr., Proprietor.

San Marcos Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.—Open all year. All conveniences; elevator; sun parlor; near the beach; $2.50 per day, elegant and modern. A. GRUBB.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway. 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young woman as first-class chambermaid; willing to assist with other work; has several years' best city references. 676 2d Av., between 36th and 37th Sts.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress or laundress in private family; best city reference. Call, Friday, present employer, 138 West 74th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By girl as chambermaid in a gentleman's family; willing to assist in waiting; best reference; wages, $20. M. S., care Oliver, 102 East 53d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wants to place her chambermaid, whom she can recommend very highly; three years' reference; will assist with waiting or children. 116 East 37th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat, smart Swedish girl as chambermaid or parlormaid; first-class references. 329 East 29th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an experienced young girl as chambermaid in a small private family; good city reference. 153 East 31st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and assist with waiting; nine years' best city reference. 308 East 46th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; good city reference. 33 East 55th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid, to assist with sewing; three years' personal reference. 149 East 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid and assist sewing; go to country for Summer; three years' personal reference. 149 East 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady going to the country wishes to place a chambermaid; excellent maid. 738 2d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid; city or country; best references. 1,828 2d Av.; Marker's bell.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—Has six years' reference. S. H., Box 326 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a quiet and respectable Swedish girl as chambermaid. Inquire Friday, at present employer's, 142 West 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class English Protestant in private family; best references. 8 North Washington Square.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady recommends chambermaid; neat and capable in her work. 17 East 47th St.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID. — First-class; best city reference. 1 East 33d St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a thoroughly competent colored woman; cooking done branches of first-class fine cooking; 13 years' references from New-York and Newport families H., 9 Cleveland Place, Brooklyn.

COOK.—By young girl as competent cook; private family; willing and obliging; best city reference; wages, $20 to $25. S. C., 257 West 42d St.

COOK.—By good cook, with best references; to go to the country; will be disengaged Juffe 1. Can be seen at present employer's, 14 West 53d St., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two respectable German girls; in small American family; one as cook; the other as chambermaid; country preferred. 201 East 55th St.

COOK.—Lady going to Europe desires position for her first-class cook, whom she can highly recommend; take entire charge of kitchen and marketing. M. M., Box 363 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By thoroughly competent young American woman; good cook and laundress; private family; city or country; personal reference. Browning, 752 Columbus Av., 97th St.

COOK.—First-class Swedish cook in American family where kitchenmaid is kept; best city reference; country; Lenox preferred. 209 West 20th St.; ring three times.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good cook by day or week, or do washing by day, or downstairs cleaning; personal reference. 129 West 33d St., Room 6. J. G.

COOK.—By excellent cook and baker; understands care of milk and butter; good reference from last place; country preferred. 230 West 18th St., rear, first floor.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as good cook in private family; understands her business; wages, $20 to $25; city reference. 209 East 39th St.

COOK.—A lady wishes to find a situation for a cook, Protestant, whom she can recommend. Call, for two days, 67 East 55th St.

COOK or LAUNDRESS.—Ten years' reference from last employer. 207 West 62d St.; O'Neill's bell.

COOK.—By young girl as first-class cook in private family; references. Coleman, 112 East 108th St.

COOK.—By young Hungarian woman as first cook; has had two years' experience as chef. 216 East 3d St.

COOK.—By a quiet, respectable Swedish girl as cook. Inquire Friday, at present employer's, 142 West 57th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook; best city reference. M. H., Box 364 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Disengaged 27th; Lenox preferred. Present employer's, 128 Madison Av.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By refined North German; understands cutting and fitting thoroughly; or as seamstress or nursery governess; best reference. D., 3 East 72d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Lady of good social position, reduced in circumstances, wishes employment as housekeeper; understands management of servants and care of children; highest references given and required. A. M., Post Office Box 1,522, New-York.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By Scotch Protestant woman of gentle birth as housekeeper in a private family or institution; references given and required. Apply, for three days, at present employer's, 17 East 57th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By first-class housekeeper and manager in fine family, club, or hotel; capable; kind to children; unexceptionable reference; city or country. Housekeeper, 159 West 45th St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By experienced girl as first kitchenmaid or plain cook in private family; city reference; wages $20. G. M., care Mrs. Oliver, 102 East 52d St.

KITCHENMAID.—By respectable young girl as kitchenmaid in a private family; best city reference. 721 6th Av.; King's bell.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent French person; seamstress, dressmaker; accustomed to travel; city or country; highest reference. Agathe, Box 328 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a reliable North German as maid to elderly lady or grown children; willing to assist with light chamberwork; city reference. M. L., Box 299 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a young girl as maid; competent seamstress, hairdresser, and packer; willing to travel; seven years' personal reference from last place. K. Stanford, 125 East 104th St.

MAID.—To wait on lady or young ladies; is a good sewer; thoroughly competent; can take full charge. B. V., Box 327 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a French Swiss Protestant as maid to young ladies; no objection to light chamberwork. M. O., 868 6th Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; assist in chamberwork; private family; city or country; good city reference. 212 East 28th St., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—In private family, and assist with chamberwork, or as laundress alone; first-class city reference. McCabe's bell, 324 Columbus Av., near 75th St.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady wishes situation for her laundress, whom she can highly recommend. Call at present employer's, 40 West 54th St.; no cards desired.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress in private family; first-class city reference. 212 East 76th St., third bell, west side.

LAUNDRESS.—Disengaged 27th; Lenox preferred. Present employer's, 128 Madison Av.

Nurses.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to find a good situation for a thoroughly competent baby's nurse; one who is capable of taking entire charge, or would take position as chambermaid and do plain sewing. Apply, by letter, or in person, to Mrs. George L. Nichols, 331 West 89th St.

NURSE.—By a young woman as first-class infant's or child's nurse where the entire charge is required; is thoroughly experienced in bottle babies; has first-class personal city reference. Apply where at present employed, or address Nurse, 509 River St., Hoboken, N. J.

NURSE.—By North German, refined and educated, as nurse to children; competent to take charge entirely; five years' references. B. B., Box 197 Times.

NURSE.—By Protestant woman as nurse to wait on sick or invalid; take charge of baby; city reference. 204 East 44th St.; ring McCormack's bell.

NURSE.—By professional nurse; best references; terms moderate. P. N., Box 300, 1,242 Broadway.

NURSE.—To young children; will do sewing; highly respectable; good city reference. Jessie, Box 379 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By refined North German as nurse to one or two children. D. C., Box 168 Times.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID, SEAMSTRESS, or LADY'S Maid.—Good references; will be disengaged June 1. Can be seen at present employer's, 14 West 53d St., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a refined German girl, speaks French fluently, an experienced seamstress, employment in good family, with grown-up children; also willing to go as lady's maid. Present employer, 6 West 9th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—Lady closing her house desires to place a most excellent waitress; good carver; understands the care of silver, and is thoroughly competent. Present employer's, 6 West 51st St.

WAITRESS.—By a young Protestant girl in private family going to country for Summer; can fill butler's place; highest reference. E. M., Box 375 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a North Ireland girl in private family as first-class waitress; willing and obliging; good references. M., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By Swedish waitress; thoroughly competent; has the best city references. 257 West 32d St., first floor.

WAITRESS.—A lady desires to place her waitress; one whom she can thoroughly recommend. Call, at present employer's, 121 Madison Av.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in a small private family; three years' city reference from last place. 129 West 33d St., Room 6.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl, first-class waitress, in private family; best city reference from last place. 31 East 33d St.

WAITRESS.—By young, respectable Protestant girl as waitress; best city reference. Mrs. Dieterarch, 429 East 59th St.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to place her waitress; thoroughly competent and trustworthy. 11 West 9th St., present employer's.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER or VALET.—By an experienced Englishman, where parlormaid or second man is kept; two years in this country; excellent references. C. N., 54 East 41st St.

BUTLER.—By first-class colored butler in private family; thoroughly understands his business; reference. Can be seen at 516 Madison Av. Butler; no cards.

BUTLER.—By very reliable young French Swiss; competent in all branches; sober, willing; city or country; city references. L. M., Box 373 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and USEFUL MAN.—By Englishman in a private family; age, 25; good waiterman; good city character; disengaged. Advertiser, 69 West 56th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—As butler or valet, or both, where second man is kept; by a young Englishman; best of references. F. Hedger, 129 East 24th St.

BUTLER, &c.—As butler or attendant to an invalid gentleman; middle age; English; good city references. W. F., care Mrs. Flynn, 877 6th Av.

BUTLER.—Competent in every respect; speaks English, French, and German fluently; with first-class reference. G. S., Box 254 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Competent in every respect; speaks English, French, and German fluently, with first-class reference. J. S., Box 304 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By young Swede; private family; perfectly honest and sober; first-class city and personal reference. C. Dalin, care Suchy, 413 East 58th St.

BUTLER.—By a first-class German butler in a private family; thoroughly experienced and first-class city references. 154 West 50th St.

COACHMAN.—English; single; neat appearance; experienced, careful, stylish driver; excellent references. Reynolds, Box 336 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—In private family, where second man or parlormaid is kept, present employer can be seen. P. G., 31 East 47th St.

BUTLER.—Lady going abroad wishes to secure a position for her butler, whom she can highly recommend. 27 East 39th St.

BUTLER.—English; thoroughly versed in his duties; best city reference. A. J., Box 378 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Lady recommends her butler; has ten years' reference. 17 East 47th St.

Care of Houses.

CARETAKERS.—By married couple; German; would take care of a private house for the Summer. George, 33 West 32d St.

Chefs.

CHEF or STEWARD.—Take full charge; sober; economical; city or country; best references. Chef, 202 West 42d St.

CHEF.—By an excellent chef for private family, with best of reference. B., Box 298 Times, Up Town.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—House; useful man; thoroughly experienced; 14 years' unexceptionable recommendations, prominent family; temperate; industrious, faithful, courteous; permanency preferred to high wages. Obliging, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly competent, experienced, single young man; thoroughly capable city driver; neat appearance; highest personal references; city or country; country preferred. H., Box 268 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By first-class young Englishman; age, 30; is a trained groom; willing and obliging; leaving on account of death; reference. Hay, 47 East 52d St.

COACHMAN.—By a young man (Protestant) as coachman and useful man; strictly temperate, and thoroughly competent horseman. Box 229 Morristown, N. J.

COACHMAN.—By German Protestant; understands his business thoroughly; generally useful; good city reference. Adolph, 999 6th Av., store.

COACHMAN.—Understands the care of fine horses and harness; willing and obliging; best reference. John Maher, 148 East 41st St.

COACHMAN.—English; married; no children; hold good city places; refer to former employers; no objection to country. R. S., 778 8th Av.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman desires to recommend his coachman; English; single; medium size; best of reference. 70 East 55th St.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class family coachman; excellent references for business and sobriety. 288 Alexander Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Married; 33; no children; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; strictly temperate and reliable; willing, obliging, neat, and orderly; highly recommended; city or country; wife as chambermaid or lady's maid, if so desired. Y. A., 3 Dean St., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—Married; childless; thoroughly experienced; several years' unexceptionable metropolitan recommendations; temperate, obliging, industrious, trustworthy; country preferred; expectations moderate. William, 1,620 Broadway; telephone, 1619 38th.

COACHMAN.—Married; no family; on gentleman's place; must have conveniences for housekeeping; reliable and experienced in every respect; present employer can be seen; disengaged May 28. J. Whalen, 29 West 115th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly competent, experienced, single young man; thoroughly capable city driver; six years' personal, written references of highest character, to which my employer will certify. L. C., Box 377 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By competent, trustworthy man; married; no incumbrance; will be found sober, honest, willing, obliging; six years' personal city reference from last employer. John, 1,560 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—English; married; 36; thoroughly understands the duties of first-class establishment; highest personal and written references; city or country. R. J., care of E. Jackson, 1,191 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Thoroughly understands road and saddle horses; turn out carriage and harness in good style; best reference. A. N., Box 330 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a young man who can make himself generally useful; understands care of fine horses and carriages; with first-class English reference. W. L., Box 376 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By first-class single man; willing to make himself generally useful; country place preferred; personal and written reference. E. M., Box 314 Times, Up Town.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By a German on gentleman's place; good vegetable gardener; understands the care of lawns, flowers, and place generally; not horses or cows; wages, $18; best references given. O. M., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

GARDENER.—First-class; married; one child; age, 42; competent in all branches; take charge of gentleman's place; best references. M., care J. Jenny, 19 West 28th St.

GARDENER.—French; married; one child; as head gardener; competent in all branches; take charge of gentleman's place; personal references. Moulin, 224 West 33d St.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By German, married, no children, best reference, to take charge of gentleman's place. Gardener, 77 Bank St., Morristown, N. J.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—First-class; single; German, with best references; in private place. C. H. Francke, 325 East 59th St.

GARDENER.—Single; first-class vegetable grower and florist; care lawns, drives, walks; can milk, be useful; best reference. C., 1,480 Broadway.

Grooms.

GROOM.—English; strictly understands his duties; neat, clean; good appearance; first-class personal reference; city or country. Edwards, 842 Amsterdam Av.

GROOM.—By young man who understands the care of horses and harness; good recommendation. P. B., 122 West 54th St.

GROOM or SECOND MAN.—First-class; good driver; best city references from present employer. 244 West 69th St.

GROOM.—By a young man; understands the care of horses and harness; good reference. P. B., 122 West 54th St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—Or single-handed; by young man; Scotch; willing and obliging; thoroughly understands all household duties, waiting, silver, &c. W. R., Box 374 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—Highly recommended; six years' reference from two families, by letter. A. H., care Mrs. Ryan, 303 East 46th St.

SECOND MAN.—English; age 24; experienced; excellent references; good appearance. H. B., Box 376 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By young man; thoroughly competent and reliable; personal city references. J. B., 480 4th Av.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—In private family; 26 years' best references. J. K., Box 80, 1,242 Broadway.

Valets.

VALET.—By an experienced man, who thoroughly understands his duties; used to traveling and yachting; best of references given from well-known New-York gentlemen; single; Protestant; English; age, 30; disengaged. J. W., 159 East 29th St.

VALET.—First-class; by a competent Englishman; take full charge of bachelor's house or apartments; good traveling servant; excellent sailor; used to yachting. Bethune, care of Welton's Hotel, 52 and 54 East 41st St.

VALET or NURSE.—By a competent man, who is well up in his duties; has traveled with invalids; very kind and attentive; highest city reference; age, 30; single. L. L., Box 884 Times, Up Town.

Waiters.

WAITER and USEFUL MAN.—By a colored man as waiter and useful man; personal reference. P. H. Kennedy, 113 West 28th St.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT and COMPANION TO AN INVALID or Traveling Gentleman.—By competent young Frenchman; active, well educated, and neat; speaks English fluently; references will bear close investigation. J. B., Box 38, 1,242 Broadway.

ATTENDANT, &c.—As attendant and companion to an elderly gentleman, by a nice gentleman, 35, full of life and sunshine; of good family and appearance; good reference. Very Trustworthy, Box 329 Times, Up Town.

FOOTMAN.—Lady wishes a place for footman or stableman, whom she can recommend; understands housework or waiting. 9 Lexington Av.

NURSE or COMPANION TO AN INVALID Gentleman.—By an experienced English male nurse. E. Knight, 107 East 15th St.

THE TRADES.

FURNITURE, CHINA, GLASSWARE, BRIC-A-BRAC, PICTURES, MIRRORS, WINES, AND ALL HOUSEHOLD GOODS CAREFULLY PACKED FOR SHIPPING, MOVING, OR STORAGE. CHARLES ROAK, 212 WEST 36TH ST.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Laundress in a private family; house open all Summer. Give full particulars as to where have lived, and how long at each place, through Post Office Box 852.

WANTED—An experienced, willing waitress and chambermaid; short distance in country. Call, 10 to 12, at 16 East 46th St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE "SHORT AD." PAGE.

Good Credit at the Grocer's.

From Brooklyn Life.

Mother (to newly married daughter)—You don't mean to say, Marie, that you have kept your grocery book for three months and haven't balanced it yet?

"Oh, no, mamma; I left the grocer balance it. He's so much better at figures than I am, and I know he's honest, for he always tells me that he has forgotten to charge something which should have been in."

Missing.

From The Boston Herald.

We do not observe the name of John Underwood, Andover, Mass., in the list of notables at the quadro-millennial celebration. And yet his name has always been prominently identified with the old town, thus:

Wood
John
Mass.

Who Reached the Goal.

T. B. Aldrich in The Outlook.

One went east and one went west
Across the wild sea-foam,
And both were on the self-same quest.
Now, one there was who cared for naught,
So staid at home;
Yet of the three 'twas only he
Who reached the goal—by him unsought.

His Post of Danger.

From The Chicago Record.

"For three months during the war I occupied the most dangerous position in my company."

"Indeed?"

"Yes; every morning I curried the eight mules belonging to our commissary."

Perhaps.

From The Boston Transcript.

The man loves his wife and is proud of his children. The woman loves her children and is proud of her husband.

BOARDERS WANTED.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway.

BALM FOR THE DEFEATED

DR. WITHROW NAMES COMMITTEES OF PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY.

Most Important Places Given to the Opposing Candidates for the Moderatorship—Dr. Montfort Made Chairman of the Judicial Committee, and Dr. Breed of That on Theological Seminaries—Dr. Booth Heads the Committee on Bills.

SARATOGA, May 22.—Moderator Withrow this morning announced the standing committees of the Presbyterian General Assembly. Dr. Booth, as retiring Moderator, is at the head of the Bills and Overtures Committee, with Dr. Agnew of Philadelphia as the second man. Dr. Agnew, on account of Dr. Booth's indisposition, will perform the duties of Chairman.

Dr. Breed, the leading candidate of the opposition, should stand at the head of the Judicial Committee, the second in importance in the Assembly, but as some cases before this committee come from Dr. Breed's locality, he is placed at the head of the Theological Seminaries Committee.

Dr. Montfort, third man in the contest for Moderator, is named as Chairman of the Judicial Committee. Dr. Davies, nominator of Dr. Withrow, is put down as Chairman of the Committee on Church Polity.

The full committee list is as follows:

BILLS AND OVERTURES.—Ministers—Dr. Robert R. Booth, Dr. Benjamin L. Agnew, Joseph M. Duff, Samuel B. Fleming, William P. Craig, Dr. John H. Miller, Dr. William K. Knox, E. H. Mateer, Charles S. Lane, William E. Kimball, William T. Carr.

Elders—William Graham, E. W. C. Humphrey, W. R. Worrall, Spafford W. Davison, E. B. Conklin, J. E. Comfort, D. W. McClung, M. B. Billingsley, S. D. Paine, John W. Simonton.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE.—Ministers—Dr. Francis O. Montfort, Dr. George W. F. Birch, Dr. Thomas A. McCurdy, Dr. Thomas D. Logan, Dr. K. C. Hayes, Thomas C. Clark, William J. Mewhinney, E. E. Moran, William C. Hunter, Alfred K. Bates, James Crumlo.

Elders—Thomas McDougal, S. J. R. McMillan, George R. Lockwood, Rudolph Hatfield, George H. Brewster, John McPhail, James Somerville, Thomas Hood, D. J. Curry, Alexander McIntyre.

CHURCH POLITY.—Ministers—Dr. John R. Davies, Dr. William R. Henderson, Dr. N. M. Steffens, Joseph M. McNulty, Dr. John Gray, William D. Caston, William Robert Laird, William K. McElughey, W. H. Jolly, James Anderson, John H. Gardner.

Elders—Horace E. Smith, John C. Holliday, Alexander P. Ketcham, Peter Cameron, J. W. Stewart, John McNary, W. H. Bratton, E. L. Holden, C. R. Jones, Robert C. Greenlee.

HOME MISSIONS.—Ministers—Dr. William P. Kane, Harry O. Scott, Dr. S. E. Wishard, James C. Inglis, Dr. George N. Luccock, Solomon C. Dickey, Dr. Henry M. Curtis, Scott F. Hershey, William Hayes Moore, Philo F. Phelps, and Charles W. Hayes.

Elders—Harvey C. Olin, Heber S. Thompson, Alexander H. Turner, John Codman, J. W. Mason, J. P. Wallace, Edward H. Foster, Prof. W. W. Wylie, Grove C. Gray, and C. A. Phipps.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.—Ministers—Dr. B. C. Henry, Dr. J. M. Oldfather, Dr. James McLeod, Dr. William S. Marquis, Henry W. Hulbert, Frank H. Chalfant, William H. Robinson, Dr. Arthur W. Spooner, J. S. McCormack, Henry L. Nave, and J. R. McGlade.

Elders—Samuel B. Huey, W. Stewart Walcott, Henry W. Dudley, Thomas F. Wells, W. J. Wantess, E. E. Galbreath, O. C. Cramer, A. Kingade, Walter Thompson, and Albert A. Osgood.

EDUCATION.—Ministers—Dr. Everett B. Thompson, Lapsley A. McAfee, George D. Lindsay, Campbell Coyle, Alexander H. Young, C. Rudolph Kuebler, Charles R. Morse, Thornton A. Mills, Robert L. Wheeler, John W. Bischoff, Wilbur F. Wood.

Elders—Robert N. Willson, John H. Finley, Ira Otterson, David W. Hare, James McIlhinney, George Thompson, Charles L. Hubbard, and A. T. Moore, J. W. Jamieson, Miles Rorabacher.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES.—Ministers—Dr. David R. Breed, George P. Williams, Dr. John Wherry, Dr. George D. Stewart, Dr. Charles N. Wilder, Dr. Wm. E. Ledwith, Lewens Eddy, Alfred H. Fannestock, James M. Work, George Knox, John A Courtney.

Elders—Harlan P. Christi, Samuel A. Bonner, Harvey J. Gaylord, H. Edward Rowland, Charles A. Bailey, John Trench, John A. Campbell, John Batchelor, James B. Locke, Charles M. Alden.

MINISTERIAL RELIEF.—Ministers—Dr. George B. Stewart, Dr. James S. Ramsey, Dr. J. McSurely, Joseph P. Jennison, Frank L. Nash, F. M. Gilchrist, James D. McCaughtry, Dr. Otis A. Smith, Francis W. Russell, William Latimer, Mack G. Johnson.

Elders—Thomas G. Ritch, Stephen P. Lee, George Nicholson, Albert G. Young, Hiram Watson, Harry Garman, W. W. H. Sykes, C. A. Sanford, Albert A. Pawling, S. C. Davidson.

FREEDMAN.—Ministers—Villeroy D. Reed, Dr. James Lewis, E. G. Mathena, Dr. Peter M. Bartlett, E. R. Donohue, Henry P. Lane, Francis S. Haines, Silas A. Davenport, E. E. Stringfield, George A. White, Dr. William A. Weaver.

Elders—George H. Hyde, Eugene L. Smith, William J. Oakes, G. Stuart Simons, T. H. Phillips, Samuel H. Vick, Jonathan Johnson, L. A. Mick, Jerome H. Louise, C. L. Gailor.

MILEAGE.—Elders—Stephen M. Clement, Edwin S. Simons, J. Renwick Hegg, John F. Wilson, Charles B. Hubbell, John Grant, F. E. Canan, S. Wylie Little, D. C. Campbell, Roderick McDonald, A. L. Brobeck.

FINANCE.—Elders—F. L. Sheppard, Levi W. Yaggie, William J. Ownes, F. M. Davis.

The report of the Committee on Sabbath Observervation was read by Chairman Worrall. The committee recommended the passage of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this General Assembly reaffirms its belief that the law of the Lord's Day is a law of perpetual binding obligation upon all men.

Resolved, That we entreat our members and all other persons to conscientiously discountenance whatever tends to break down the distinction between this and other days—as for instance, Sunday trading, buying, reading, or in any way supporting Sunday secular newspapers; social entertainments and visitations that dissipate serious thought, and all self-indulgence on the Lord's Day that tends to unfit them for God's worship and to impoverish their spiritual nature, and we raise our voice against the desecration of the Sabbath by the opening of theatres on this day, and call upon our ministers, members, and all good citizens to seek the stay of this great curse.

Resolved, That we refer with pleasure to the efforts that are being made through Sabbath schools and young people's societies to educate the rising generation as to the claims, sanctities, and obligations of the Sabbath.

Resolved, That we recommend to our pastors and churches that so far as practicable the last Sabbath in October shall be especially devoted to the consideration of the binding obligation to "Remember the Sabbath Day to keep it holy," and that the Superintendent of Sabbath school work of our Church be requested to prepare an exercise for the Sunday schools on that day especially adapted to inculcate right sentiments on this subject, and that we earnestly invite all Christians to unite with us in setting apart the Sabbath for special instructions in the home, in the church, and in the Sunday school in reference to the Lord's Day.

Resolved, That those Sabbath associations of our land having a Christian basis, and being in sympathy with Sundays laws passed with a view to protect the day of rest and worship, should have a claim upon the co-operation and practical support of the Christian public, and that we especially indorse with our cordial approval the American Sabbath Union and the National Women's Sabbath Alliance, (auxiliary to the American Sabbath Union,) and recommend these organizations especially to Christian men and women in all our committees.

In presenting the resolutions on Sunday observance, Chairman Worrall referred to the chief perils of Sunday observance, such as the greed of gain, which compels thousands against their will to work on the Lord's Day; the dissemination of theories concerning individual liberty and social order which are destructive of the best National traditions; Sunday excursions, Sunday baseball games, Sunday theatres, and Sunday bicycle pleasure riding.

The reference to bicycles called for some debate, and Dr. Kneeland spoke in favor of toleration of the Christian cyclist clubs whose members had pledged themselves in writing not to use their machines to attend bicycle meets on Sunday.

The resolutions were adopted.

At the opening of the afternoon session the Rev. Dr. Craven of Philadelphia read the report of the committee to which was referred the overture from the synod of India relating to the treatment in the mission churches of the polygamous converts there. The committee found that the referring of a question of polity to a synod was unconstitutional, and recommended to the assembly that no action be taken on the overture.

Chairman Breed of Pittsburg presented the report of the Special Committee on Young People's Societies. To this committee, appointed at Pittsburg, were referred the overtures for the formation of a Westminster League in opposition to the Christian Endeavor Society, also overtures asking for the recognition in the assembly of the Christian Endeavor and other young people's societies by the institution of a Board of Young People's Societies, with a paid Secretary and hired quarters in the Presbyterian Building, in Fifth Avenue, New-York.

The committee's report is against these overtures. It recommends the cultivation of young people's societies by the Church, sessions, and Presbyteries, but declines to advise the formal approval of any society or the establishment of a Presbyterian society or of a Board of Young People's Societies. The report excited an amusing debate, in which the merits and demerits of the Christian Endeavor and other such societies were well aired.

WORK OF THE BAPTISTS.

Anniversary of the American Missionary Union.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., May 22.—The second day of the Baptist anniversaries, that of the American Baptist Missionary Union, was begun at 10 o'clock in the Auditorium to-day. The union is in its eighty-second year. The President of the union, Henry F. Colby, D. D., of Dayton, Ohio, called the session to order. The report of the Executive Committee was presented by S. W. Duncan, the Foreign Secretary. The report showed that, despite financial anxiety at home and the decline in donations, there has been no relaxation in work abroad. During the year fifty-seven men and women have gone to the foreign field, but there is a peremptory demand for twenty more immediately to places which the report specifies. Technical schools, sanitaria, printing houses, and other similar needs are pointed out as desiderata of the near future.

E. P. Coleman, Treasurer of the union, reported in detail as to the receipts and expenditures for the past year. The total receipts were $632,954.32, and the total appropriations $606,825.13. The debt, which on March 31, 1895, was $180,936.82, has been reduced to $163,827.63. The amounts expended for the principal missions in foreign lands were as follows: Burmah, $152,806; Assam, $31,853; Telugu, $111,096; China, $57,269; Japan, $54,413; France, $25,000; Germany, $10,500; Sweden, $8,952; Spain, $3,010; Congo, $54,186.

The Rev. W. F. Thomas, a lately returned missionary from Burmah, gave a glowing account of mission work in the East.

Prof. Gilmore of the Rangoon College spoke of the importance of educational work in Burmah.

At the evening session of the American Baptist Missionary Union, the Rev. Thomas S. Barbour of Massachusetts spoke on "Christian Giving."

The election of officers resulted as follows: President—The Rev. Henry F. Colby, D. D., of Ohio; Vice Presidents—Clinton W. Kingsley of Massachusetts and the Rev. D. D. McLaurin of Michigan; Recording Secretary—The Rev. Henry S. Burrage, D. D., of Maine.

The following members were elected to the Board of Managers: W. T. Scott, D. D., of Franklin, Ind.; H. M. King, D. D., of Providence, R. I.; W. T. Chase, D. D., of Philadelphia, George C. Lorriner, D. D., Boston, Mass.; E. M. Poteat, D. D., of New-Haven, Conn.; Wayland Hoyt, D. D., Philadelphia; John Humpstone, D. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.; B. L. Whitman, D. D., Washington, D. C.; Edward Judson, D. D., New-York; C. H. Hobart, Oakland, Cal.; W. P. Walker, Huntington, West Va., and J. S. Holmes, D. D., of Terre Haute, Ind.

Pittsburg was named as the place of next year's meeting and Indianapolis was suggested for the meeting in 1898.

METHODIST CONFERENCE ELECTION.

Bishop Goodsell Granted Leave to Go to Europe.

CLEVELAND, May 22.—The Methodist Conference to-day elected the following officers: Secretary of the Sunday School Union and Tract Society—Merritt Hulburd of Wilmington; Secretary of the Board of Education—Charles H. Payne of Cincinnati; Editor of The Methodist Review—W. V. Kelley of New-York; Editor of The Christian Advocate—the Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley of New-York; Editor of The Western Christian Advocate—David H. Moore of Cincinnati; Editor of The Northwestern Christian Advocate—Arthur Edwards of Chicago; Editor of the Central Christian Advocate—Jesse Bowman Young of St. Louis; Editor of The Pittsburg Christian Advocate—C. W. Smith; Editor of The Northern Christian Advocate—J. E. C. Sawyer of Syracuse; Editor of The California Christian Advocate—W. S. Matthews of San Francisco; Editor of The Apologist—Dr. A. J. Nast of Cincinnati.

Portland, Oregon, was selected as a place for an Episcopal residence. It was decided, after much discussion, that the Bishops should select their places of residence in the order of seniority.

Bishop Goodsell was granted leave of absence in order to go to Europe on a tour of inspection. He will look after the consolidation of the two Churches in Germany.

MUST PAY MISS FOX $5,000.

New-York and Brooklyn Responsible for Her Injuries on the Bridge.

Miss Maggie Fox of 1,940 Dean Street, Brooklyn, was injured six years ago while stepping out of a car at the eastern end of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, and in June, 1892, she recovered a verdict in the Supreme Court, before Justice Lawrence, of $3,500.

The General Term of the Supreme Court reversed this verdict on the ground that certain evidence excluded should have been admitted. A second trial before Justice Beekman and a jury, which lasted from June 12 to June 17, 1895, resulted in a verdict for Miss Fox for $5,000, with $200 extra allowance for counsel.

The cities of New-York and Brooklyn appealed from the verdict on the grounds that it was excessive, and yesterday the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court handed down a decision, from which there is no further appeal, affirming the verdict and placing the costs on the cities.

The opinion, in which all the Justices concur, was written by Justice Barrett. Among other things, it says:

The plaintiff testified that she looked carefully when she stepped out of the car, but that it was so dark she could not distinguish the station platform; that she thought she was stepping on the platform, but that one foot slipped between the train and the platform, throwing her back against the car; that she passed out with a crowd, and that, although she was not pushed, she was obliged by the pressure of the crowd to go with the rest. It fairly appears that the opening between the train and the platform was dark. It is not open to doubt that this could have been remedied simply and cheaply by placing a lamp either above or below it.

One moving with the crowd is obliged to keep step with it. The distance from the rear end of a car to the curved platform is, as the evidence shows, greater than the length of an average step. Under these conditions, perfectly known to the defendants, it seems a very obvious precaution to light up clearly and distinctly that space.

The opinion quotes at length from rulings of the Court of Appeals in denying the defendants' contention that carriers of passengers are not guarantors of the safety of the passengers, and continues:

"Well lighted, the space might be a justifiable incident of construction; unlighted, or but dimly lighted, it becomes a dangerous trap. It appeared also that there had been, to the knowledge of the Bridge officials, several instances where passengers had slipped at the point in question. Their attention had thus been directed to the spot, and it was their duty to keep it at all times clearly lighted."

FLOWERS FOR THE SICK POOR.

Aid Asked by the Mission Which Distributes Blossoms in Hospitals.

The rooms of the New-York Flower Mission, at 104 East Twentieth Street, will be open every Monday and Thursday during the Summer after May 25, for the reception and distribution of flowers, fruit, and delicacies for the sick poor in hospitals and tenement houses, and money for the purchase of delicacies and expense of distribution.

While the mission recognizes that the various fresh-air organizations are doing good work, it calls attention to the fact that many sick people are in no condition to be taken to places where they can see the green grass, flowering shrubs, and blooming trees. The days of these people must be passed in rooms that are stifling in midsummer, and where a breath of invigorating fresh air is an almost unattainable luxury in the hot months.

It is the weary lot of these unfortunates that the mission seeks to make bearable, and the bright flowers of the garden and the field are its best agents.

The mission is greatly in need of more helpers in its work of collecting and distributing flowers among the sick poor, and all women interested in the work are requested to visit its rooms on Mondays and Thursdays.

Refused to Leave Jail When Freed.

Mary Solomon, twenty-seven years old, was arrested in Jersey City as an insane person two weeks ago. She said that she came from Michigan. She was sent to the county jail for examination as to her sanity. County Physician Converse yesterday decided that she was sane, though eccentric. Warden Mitchell told her that her term had expired, and she was free. Mrs. Solomon proceeded to prove her eccentricity by refusing to leave the jail. She said that the jail was a good home and she proposed to remain there. She was arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct and sent to the insane asylum at Snake Hill for sixty days.

ONE HEAD ALONE WANTED

WHAT IS SAID OF SUGGESTION MADE TO SCHOOL BOARD.

Feared that to Appoint a General Supervisor of Pedagogy in Addition to a City Superintendent of Schools Would Prove Disastrous in the End—Moreover, It Is Thought, Were the Plan Adopted Dr. Gilman Would Not Come Here.

Although the resolutions presented at the last meeting of the Board of Education, providing for the appointment of a General Supervisor of Pedagogy in addition to a City Superintendent of Schools, received the votes of twelve members in favor of its reference to the Committee on By-Laws, all the members who voted for such reference are not fully in favor of the suggestion. They are not all convinced of the practicability or desirability of the plan.

The resolutions, it was understood, were proposed as a sort of compromise between the friends of Superintendent Jasper and those who are opposed to him and who desire the selection as Superintendent of Schools of an educator who would raise the public school system out of the rut into which it has been running under the rule of the present City Superintendent. Such a one, it was conceded by those who are not entirely prejudiced in favor of Mr. Jasper, has been found in the person of Dr. Gilman, President of the Johns Hopkins University, whose name in connection with the place was first mentioned in THE NEW-YORK TIMES Wednesday last. The proposition to divide the duties of the office had its origin in the mind of Col. Ketchum, one of the Commissioners, when it was learned by him that a well-defined opposition to the re-election of Mr. Jasper had developed.

This plan, however, has not commended itself to those members of the board who are desirous of having such a change in the system as shall make the public schools of the City of New-York second to none in the United States. They realize that a division of authority would practically make matters worse than they are at present, and that two men in control of the schools, with divergent opinions, would naturally lead to confusion.

School Commissioner Joseph J. Little, who is an outspoken friend of City Superintendent Jasper, is decidedly opposed to a division of the duties of the office, realizing the danger that lurks in such a scheme. To a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES Mr. Little said yesterday:

"I am not in favor of the adoption of the plan outlined in the resolutions presented at the last meeting of the Board of Education, and referred to the Committee on By-Laws. It is to my mind, entirely impracticable, and would be productive of evil, and not good, to the public school system. The proposition of placing two men in the office of the City Superintendent reminds me of a saying attributed to Napoleon, that he would prefer to have one bad General than two good ones at the head of an army. In my opinion, it would end in disaster.

"While I favor the reappointment of Jasper, I want it understood that I am not wedded to him. I am not under any obligation or promise to vote for him, but I shall favor his appointment until the name of a man better qualified than he is for the place is presented."

Commissioner Hunt when asked yesterday whether he was in favor of the proposition for the division in the office of the Superintendent said he was considering the matter.

"It is true that I was prepared to vote for Mr. Jasper at the meeting last Wednesday," said Mr. Hunt, "for up to that time no other person had been mentioned for the place, and there was, therefore, no other name before us for consideration. Dr. Gilman's name was not mentioned to my knowledge until a notice was printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES on Wednesday morning made public the fact that he was being considered for the position by some members of the board. I am free to say that has given me something to think about, and I cannot say now how I shall vote on the question when it comes up next week."

"What is your opinion of the proposition to divide the duties now performed by the City Superintendent?" asked the reporter.

"I cannot answer that question now," replied Mr. Hunt, "because I have not considered the matter sufficiently. The duties might be defined so distinctly that there might be no clashing, but there would always be a chance for clashing, and that would be disastrous."

Mr. Hunt was asked whether there was any large city in the United States in which such a state of affairs existed as was contemplated by the resolutions offered at the last board meeting. He replied that he had given to the subject a good deal of attention, and he could not recall any department with a double-headed Superintendency of Schools.

"In each of the large cities," said Mr. Hunt, "in this State particularly, there is but one Superintendent of Schools It is the same in Boston, in Chicago, in Cleveland, in Denver, and all through the West. It would seem that a single head to the public school system would be the best, but I am giving the matter a good deal of thought and cannot say now how I shall vote."

President Maclay of the Board of Education declined yesterday to discuss the probable action of the board or the merits of the candidates.

"It would be manifestly improper for me to discuss the matter," said Mr. Maclay, "as what I might say might, perhaps, influence some one of the members. It is

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The New-York Times.

Part Two
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TO SAVE THE PALISADES

QUARRYMEN'S WORK OF DESTRUCTION MAY HAVE TO CEASE.

Gov. Griggs Has Instructed Attorney General Stockton to Obtain Injunctions Against Them—Members of the New-Jersey State Forestry Association Deplore the Havoc Wrought—Grandeur of the River Scenery Being Rapidly Ruined.

There is a possibility that the destruction of the Palisades will cease within a short time, as Gov. Griggs of New-Jersey yesterday instructed Attorney General Stockton to obtain injunctions against all the firms and individuals now engaged in quarrying along the great wall of rock. It was said in Trenton yesterday that the necessary action will be taken next week.

Some members of the New-Jersey State Forestry Association, which has just had its annual meeting at Plainfield, were yesterday guests of the Palisades Commissions of New-York and New-Jersey on an excursion up the Hudson as far as Piermont that they might be shown the damage that has been done to the front of the cliffs by the quarrymen.

The party went on board the Pennsylvania steamboat America at 10 o'clock from the Adams Express wharf in Jersey City. At noon the steamboat was opposite the quarry owned and worked by Carpenter Brothers, about a mile above Fort Lee, and those on board were just in time to see twenty blasts fired off. These blasts were placed about half way up the cliff, where the stones and earth were mixed in nearly equal proportions, forming the talus, or earthen sheath, at the foot of the cliff and for varying distances up its front, upon which the trees grow so luxuriantly—where there are no quarries.

The quarry formed a hideous gap in a view otherwise very beautiful. The tops of the cliffs stood out in bold outline as far north on the Hudson as the eye could reach. Up the face of these cliffs, as high as there was earth to nourish them, grew oak and chestnut trees in full foliage. Here and there a narrow path through the trees marked the dry bed of a Winter torrent.

J. James R. Croes of 68 Broad Street, one of the members of the New-York Palisades Commission, explained the object of those who are working to save the unimpaired beauty of the cliffs not only for the enjoyment of the adjoining States of New-Jersey and New-York, but also for the hundreds of thousands of visitors who come from all parts of the world to see the illusion.

"The State of New-Jersey, by an act of its Legislature, has already granted to the United States all its water-front rights along the shores of the Palisades, and its future income from the taxes which would accrue to it from the land to be included in the military reservation which it is purposed to make. These grants, however, which are equal to a capitalized sum of several hundred thousand dollars, are conditional upon Congress passing the act acquiring possession of the land. We feel, therefore, that the State of New-Jersey may be held to have done its strict share of the work of preserving the Palisades.

"Neither the State nor the City of New-York can, I believe, give any money to acquire land in either State. There is no finance of getting so many different owners of quarries and building sites to sell their property voluntarily to any association, so that the only way to reach them is by powers of condemnation.

"Only two legal bodies possess this power in the present case—the United States, and the other the State of New-Jersey. The acquisition of the battlefield of Gettysburg by the National Government has been held to be legal by the Supreme Court on the ground that it is a historic site to be preserved for the benefit of the Nation at large.

"There are interesting historical associations connected with Fort Lee and the cliffs beyond it.

"Gen. Washington saw from Fort Lee the fort named after him on Manhattan Island captured by the British. Mad Anthony Wayne made many of his excursions into neutral or hostile territory from the Palisades. But it is not peculiarly as historic ground, but as a convenient camping ground and rendezvous for stores for United States troops that the Commissioners and their allies have urged the purchase of this tract by the Nation.

"Inspector General Breckinridge said not long ago that the number of regular army officers who have had experience in handling large masses of men is growing each year smaller and smaller, and that there are actually now in the service many officers who have never seen a brigade of troops. The reservation which it is proposed to make would be 2,000 acres, lying twelve miles and a half in length and from 300 to 800 feet in width. Behind this area land is now worth only $100 an acre, and I have little doubt that the State of New-Jersey, or if not it, then private beneficence, would make park lands of the back country in the near future.

"It would then be possible to have military manoeuvres with regular army troops united with National Guard troops from the States of New-York and New-Jersey. In this way regular army officers would have opportunities of seeing 5,000 or 6,000 men deployed over a large area as they would be in actual warfare.

"Col. Lamont, the Secretary of War, has informed us that his department has made it a rule not to ask for any appropriation for the purchase of land. But he is personally in favor of any adequate method by which the Palisades may be kept from being despoiled.

"We have opposed to us the utilitarian Philistines who say that cheap macadamized roads are preferable to the grandest scenery in its natural state; the quarrymen who are making money out of the destruction of the cliffs, and a few property owners who call for their pound of flesh in the shape of large profits on their original investments. One of the latter presented a petition to Congress asking it to reject our bill at once, as it had the effect of clouding his title, because it prevented others from buying his land.

"The bill to make the Palisades a military park was introduced into the House of Representatives by B. L. Fairchild, and is now in the hands of the Military Committee, of which R. W. Parker of New-Jersey, Newton M. Curtis, George N. Southwick, and George B. McClellan of New-York are members. Gen. Hull of Iowa, the Chairman of the committee, is averse to reporting the bill. In the Senate, W. J. Sewell of New-Jersey has charge of the bill. The entire cost would be $500,000, but with $50,000 in hand the work of condemnation could be begun and Carpenter Brothers, Brown & Fleming, Trainor, and Gallagher, the four chief quarrying firms, might be stopped from further defacing the cliffs."

B. E. Fernow, chief of the Forestry Division of the Department of Agriculture, who was on board the steamboat, made a calculation which showed that $5,000 a year might be made in revenue from cutting the timber on the Palisades slopes, using approved forestry methods. This would equal a capitalization of $100,000, or one-fifth the purchase money, at 5 per cent.

John Gifford, State Forestry Agent for New-Jersey, who was also on board, suggested that the Palisades would make an almost ideal site for a School of Forestry, because, in addition to the woodcraft to be learned in the Palisades woods the Jesup collection of American woods in the Natural History Museum, the trees from foreign regions now in Central Park, and the new Botanic Gardens would afford opportunities for gaining a scientific knowledge of woods and forests unsurpassed in any other part of the country.

Among those present on the steamboat, in addition to those already named, were ex-Congressman Augustus Cutler, President of the State of New-Jersey Forestry Association, and Mrs. Cutler; Waldo G. Morse, one of the New-York Palisades Commissioners, and Mrs. Morse; Miss Susan Lippincott of Cinnaminson, N. J.; Mrs. D. W. Pond of Plainfield, Mrs. Dr. Hussey, Mrs. Edith McCarthy, President of the Plainfield Improvement Society; Mrs. Eaton of Plainfield, Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Powell, Miss Gifford of May's Landing, N. J., and S. A. Krom. The steamboat was in charge of Henry C. Ross of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

SEATS FOR "THE RIVALS" SOLD.

Actors Have Fun in Disposing of the Boxes at Auction.

Boxes and seats for the production of "The Rivals," by the "all star" cast of burlesquers at the Herald Square Theatre May 28, were sold at auction yesterday afternoon at the Garrick Theatre. The fact that the performance was for the benefit of The Herald free ice fund gave the actor auctioneers unlimited opportunity for jokes about "cutting ice," "buying ice," and "frost in the house." The star of the occasion was Miss Marie Dressler in her first appearance as an auctioneer. Miss Dressler succeeded in selling the seats for about as much as any of the actors of the other sex, but she had to buy them herself.

Manager William T. Harris first announced the terms of the sale. Boxes were to be sold first, the four lower boxes at $20 each, the four upper ones at $15, all bids to be considered as premiums.

Willie Collier, the Bob Acres of the cast, and "the only rival of Joseph Jefferson," was the first seller. Mr. Collier chose a position on the stage box, grasped a pointer in place of a hammer, and went to work. Mr. Collier's style as an auctioneer was thoughtful, almost mournful. "What am I offered for this box?" he asked, in a tone of suppressed sorrow.

"Twenty dollars," suggested a voice in the audience.

"Twenty dollars! To see me as Bob Acres!" and Mr. Collier grew sadder than ever.

His spirits grew lighter, however, when the bids increased in price and worked up toward $50. In this they were helped by Mr. Harris, who stood at one side of the stage and when bidding lagged made a $5 raise. This box was finally sold at a premium of $85, or $105 in all, to Al Hayman.

James T. Powers followed Mr. Collier, and endeavored to sell the second box. Mr. Powers affected the brusque "if you don't bid now you'll never have another chance" style, and talked almost continually. He excused himself for not bidding on the box, as Mr. Collier had done, on the ground that he lived in a flat and had to buy his own ice. May Irwin bought the box for an advance of $82. Miss Irwin's name was loudly applauded.

Mr. Harris then announced a feature "never before seen on any stage," and Marie Dressler got control of the floor to sell the last lower box. Miss Dressler's manner was plaintive in the extreme. She urged the audience to bid that she might go home. Miss Dressler didn't look nervous and declared that she would not leave until she had equaled the record made by her predecessors.

The bids reached $75 and stopped there.

"I'll give $80 myself," said Miss Dressler.

"Take it," suggested Mr. Harris.

Miss Dressler had hardly announced "gone" when a voice in the rear said, "eighty-fi—"

"Too late!" said Miss Dressler.

Fritz Williams then tried his hand in selling the first of the upper tier boxes. He succeeded in bringing the bids up to $25 quickly.

"Six quid," said a voice from the box, with an English accent.

"Six quid" did not satisfy Mr. Williams, and when some one bid $35, Henry E. Dixey, who had made the English bid, heaved a sigh of relief that could be heard at Thirty-third Street. Mr. Williams's box sold for $50.

The other upper tier boxes were sold by Mr. Harris at slightly lower prices, and some of the seats were sold at advanced prices.

To Retain "Reform" in Its Title.

The German-American Reform Union held a meeting at the Grand Central Palace last evening. Dr. John H. Friedrich presided. It was decided to retain the word "Reform" in the title of the organization. It was further resolved to ask the authorities that the Raines law should be as vigorously enforced throughout the State as it is in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn.

A committee of three was appointed, with power, to complete the German-American Reform Union throughout the consolidated municipalities.

LABOR FOR PRISONERS

GOV. MORTON SIGNS THE BILL OF ASSEMBLYMAN HOBBIE.

A Measure to Provide County Convicts with Work According to the New Constitution—County Supervisors or Judges May Prescribe the Kind of Labor—The Prisoners May Work Outside the Jail and in Adjoining Counties.

ALBANY, May 22.—The bill of Assemblyman Hobbie which Gov. Morton signed today is another of those measures drafted by the State Prison Commission with a view of employing prisoners after Jan. 1 next in accordance with the provisions of the new State Constitution which prohibit prison labor from coming in competition with outside labor.

The bill amends the county law and provides that keepers of county jails shall cause each prisoner committed to his jail for imprisonment under sentence to be constantly employed at hard labor when practicable during every day except Sunday, and the Board of Supervisors of the county or the Judge of the county may prescribe the kind of labor at which such prisoner shall be employed, and the keeper shall account, at least annually, with the Board of Supervisors of the county for the proceeds of such labor.

Such keeper may, with the consent of the Board of Supervisors of the county or the County Judge, from time to time cause such of the convicts under his charge as are capable of hard labor to be employed outside of the jail in the same or in an adjoining county upon such terms as may be agreed upon between the keepers and the officers, or persons, under whose direction such convicts shall be placed, subject to such regulations as the board or Judge may prescribe, and the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties are authorized to employ convicts under sentence to confinement in the county jails in building and repairing penal institutions of the county and in building and repairing the highways in their respective counties, or in preparing the materials for such highway for sale to and for the use of such counties, or towns, villages, and cities therein.

SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

Bills of Interest to New-York and Brooklyn Made Laws.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 22.—Gov. Morton this morning announced the signing of the following bills relating to New-York and Brooklyn:

Senator Ford's, providing that every concern employing a master plumber in New-York City shall register his name and address, annually, in March, at the office of the Department of Buildings, and receive a certificate of registration providing he holds a certificate of competency from the Plumbing Board. Hereafter the plumbing and drainage of all buildings, both public and private, in the City of New-York, shall be executed in accordance with the rules and regulations adopted by the Superintendent of Buildings.

Assemblyman Butts's, providing for the construction and maintenance of an elevated roadway, viaduct, or bridge over the tracks of the New-York and Harlem Railroad and the Port Morris Branch of the New-York and Harlem Railroad, connecting Melrose Avenue from East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street to the junction of Webster and Brook Avenues at East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, in the City of New-York, at an expense of $100,000; also, authorizing the Commissioner of Street Improvements of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of New-York to take from the map or plan of Section 5 of the final maps and profiles of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, and to alter and amend grades of avenues and streets on those maps of Section 5 bounded by the Eastern Boulevard, Farragut Street, Caswell Avenue, Payne Street, Viel Avenue, and Whittier Street.

Senator Cantor's, empowering the Controller of the City of New-York to cancel the assessment layed upon the First Union Presbyterian Church of the City of New-York for the opening of Lexington Avenue, between Ninety-seventh Street and One Hundred and Second Street, in the City of New-York.

Senator Cantor's, giving to the New-York Homeopathic Dispensary and Hospital for medical, nursing, and medical or surgical aid and attendance $1 per day for each needy and charity patient who occupies a bed in the Flower Surgical Hospital belonging to the New-York Homeopathic College and Hospital, and who receives such care, support, and maintenance, such payment not to exceed in the aggregate $12,000 per annum of New-York City money.

Assemblyman Marshall's, authorizing the sale of certain real property in the City of Brooklyn devised by Bartholomew Temegnio, late of said city, deceased, and providing for the disposition of the proceeds.

Assemblyman Marshall's, levying a tax of $31,997 on Brooklyn to pay Brooklyn back taxes to the State.

Assemblyman O'Grady's, appropriating $10,000 for expenses incurred by the Brooklyn Civil Service Commission in 1895 and 1896.

Senator Wray's, providing that it shall not be lawful for any corporation, association, or individual to open or otherwise disturb or interfere with the surface of any street or avenue in the City of Brooklyn, without first obtaining a permit from the Department of City Works. All work done under such permits shall be under the supervision of that department.

Senator Koehler's, legalizing the official acts of the Assessors of Long Island City for 1895 and to confirm, ratify, and levy the taxes, water rents, and rates in Long Island City for that year.

Senator Brush's, relating to the appointment of Directors of the Inebriates' Home of Kings County.

Senator Brush's, two bills providing that the surplus from the sale of bonds issued to purchase park lands in Brooklyn may be used for general park improvements.

Assemblyman Carlisle's, fixing the boundaries of school district No. 1 in the town of New-Rochelle.

Assemblyman Stewart's, authorizing the New-York City Park Commissioners to transfer the custody of the Van Cortlandt Mansion in Van Cortlandt Park to the Colonial Dames for a museum.

Assemblyman Austin's, giving the New-York City Park Commissioners power to regulate the height of fences and the fixing of advertising thereon, fronting public parks.

Senator Cantor's, authorizing the Mayors of New-York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo to grant temporary permits, with the consent of a majority of the property owners affected, for the erection of booths, stands, arches, overhead passageways, or flagstaffs for the stringing of flags or banners for other than advertising purposes, upon or over the sidewalks or streets of the city for the purpose of a public celebration, exposition, fair, or political demonstration.

Senator Page's, amending Section 204 of the Code of Criminal Procedure relative to preliminary examinations in New-York City.

Assemblyman Stahl's bill, providing for improvements to streets and avenues in Long Island City, and Assemblyman Sheppard's bill authorizing the condemnation of property of railroad corporations in Corning to protect the city from the Chemung River have been returned to Gov. Morton, the former being disapproved by the city authorities and the latter having been held sixteen days by the city authorities. This action killed both bills.

EX-CHIEF BYRNES'S NEW WORK.

To Have Charge of a Burglary Insurance Department.

Ex-Chief of Police Thomas Byrnes is about to resume his career of activity. As Third Vice President of the United States Casualty Company, to which office he has just been elected, he will have charge of the burglary insurance department which that company is about to establish, and will keep his eye open for burglars and thieves in general who may interfere with property insured by the company against thieves.

The United States Casualty Company, which was organized a year ago, has its offices in the new Syndicate Building, Nassau and Liberty Streets. The officers are: Ex-Secretary of the Navy Benjamin F. Tracy, President; Charles B. Peet, Vice President; W. F. Moore, Second Vice President; ex-Chief Thomas Byrnes, Third Vice President; ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles S. Fairchild, Treasurer; William D. Chase, General Manager; William H. Chesebrough, Jr., Secretary. Among the Directors are John A. McCall, President of the New-York Life Insurance Company, who was elected several days ago; Charles R. Flint, Frederic R. Coudert, J. Edward Simmons, Major James W. Hinkley, Richard T. Wilson, Perry Belmont, Walter G. Oakman, and ex-Mayor William R. Grace.

"Soon after I left the Police Department," said ex-Chief Byrnes yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "a syndicate asked me to take charge of a scheme for insuring persons against burglars, but I did not think well of it and declined the offer. While I was in Europe I investigated the workings of burglary insurance companies there, especially in England, and learned that the results were so satisfactory that I changed my opinion. President John A. McCall of the New-York Life Insurance Company, to whom I told what I had learned, was convinced that burglary insurance would succeed in this country. It was he who made the arrangements for my connection with the United States Casualty Company. He became a Director, and at the last meeting I was elected a Director and Third Vice President.

"It will be our business to insure any and every proper person against burglary, especially stores and suburban residences. The amount of premiums will depend upon the efficiency or inefficiency of the police forces in the various cities in which we insure. If necessary, we will establish in cities bureaus for the apprehending of criminals who might steal property of persons insured by us, and we will co-operate whenever we can with the local authorities. If the local authorities do not arrest a burglar who has robbed clients of ours we will arrest him, and I guess criminals will understand that I mean what I say.

"The business will be National in scope, and it may be necessary for me to employ a corps of detectives to hunt down burglars. I think the new branch of insurance will be a big success."

"This is the first insurance company in this country to insure against burglary," said Major Hinkley, who is Chairman of the United States Casualty Company's Executive Committee. "There are a number of burglary insurance concerns in England, and they are all making money, and we believe that with a similar branch managed by ex-Chief Byrnes we will make a tremendous success. We will insure all kinds of concerns, as well as individuals, against burglars, and we expect that every business house in the city will come to us. We will not only pay up if a concern is robbed, but we will catch the robbers, and Byrnes's name is a guarantee that our methods will be up to date. We will open the burglary department about June 1."

TESTIMONIAL FOR MR. SIEDENBURG

Loving Cup Presented to the Cotton Exchange's Retiring President.

A congenial group of about thirty members of the Cotton Exchange enjoyed a banquet at the Waldorf last Thursday night, given in honor of Reinhard Siedenburg, the retiring President of the Exchange. The Board of Managers were the hosts; and they imparted a memorable interest to the occasion by presenting to Mr. Siedenburg a massive and beautiful solid silver loving cup. Thomas M. Robinson, Secretary of the Exchange, made the presentation speech.

Four ex-Presidents of the Cotton Exchange participated in this agreeable event. They were M. B. Fielding, S. Gruner, Charles W. Ide, and J. O. Bloss. Other persons present were: W. C. Hubbard, M. H. Lehman, J. I. Bullard, Theodore P. Ralli, R. H. Rountree, R. P. McDougall, S. J. Harding, William Ray, William Mohr, I. B. Froeligh, T. M. Robinson, George Brennecke, William Tubbs, and J. C. Gwathmey of the Board of Managers; Treasurer Walter T. Miller, and Vice President G. C. Hopkins, together with Superintendent E. R. Powers.

Mr. Siedenburg, who has been an active member of the Cotton Exchange twenty-five years, expects to sail for Europe in a few days to join members of his family who are abroad.

Cashier Bush Pleads Not Guilty.

John J. Bush, who was cashier of the former Elmira National Bank, was called to plead in the criminal part of the United States Circuit Court yesterday. He was indicted on a charge of false certification of bank checks and misappropriation of funds of the bank. Through his counsel, John B. Stanchfield, he pleaded not guilty, with leave to change his plea, and was held for appearance for trial in the sum of $10,000, bonds for which were furnished by Samuel J. Hall and Lewis M. Smith of Elmira.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE DEAD

HAD REPRESENTED PENNSYLVANIA IN UNITED STATES SENATE.

Was Prominent in the Democratic Party of His State, and for Years Had a Seat in the Legislature—A Lawyer from Early Manhood—He Entered the Political Field in 1863, and Was Advanced Rapidly in Various Offices.

Ex-United States Senator William A. Wallace of Pennsylvania died yesterday morning at his temporary home in this city, 170 West Eighty-eighth Street. He had been suffering from paralysis of the brain since last February and was unconscious when death came. William E. Wallace, one of the ex-Senator's sons, and his sister, the wife of Judge Krabs of Pennsylvania, were present when the end came.

The body will be removed this morning by special car to Clearfield, Penn., the ex-Senator's home, where his widow is now living. William E. Wallace will accompany it and the funeral will take place early next week. Notification of the death was sent yesterday to the six children now living, all of whom, except one, are married.

William A. Wallace was born in Huntingdon, Penn., Nov. 28, 1827. He was of Scotch-Irish parentage and his ancestry traces its way back to the days of the Wallaces, Hemphills, McCauleys, and Cunninghams, who went under Cromwell's order in the sixteenth century with Sir Richard Wallace from Scotland to occupy the north of Ireland. His father, Robert Wallace, came from County Tyrone and settled in this country in 1817.

The ex-Senator received a common school education and was admitted to the bar in 1847 before he was twenty years old. He devoted himself with success to the legal profession until 1863, when he entered politics as a member of the State Senate of Pennsylvania, serving as such for five terms in all. In 1871 he was elected President of the State Senate. He was Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Pennsylvania for five years, and in 1874 a member of the commission to suggest amendments to the State Constitution.

He was elected United States Senator in 1875 for a period of six years, to succeed John Scott. In 1882 he was returned to the State Senate and was the author of the arbitration statute and several amendments to the Pennsylvania Railroad laws. He was also interested in developing the mineral resources of Central Pennsylvania, and was President of the Beech Creek Railroad. In 1890 ex-Senator Wallace was a Gubernatorial candidate for the State of Pennsylvania, but finally withdrew in favor of ex-Gov. Pattison.

Mr. Wallace's first connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad became apparent during his first term in the Senate, although he had defeated that company's selected representative. It was through the influence of powerful personal friends that he was honored with the Presidency of the Senate. But greater and more munificent honors were yet in store for him. That company had become heavily interested in the securities of the Texas Pacific Railway. It was regarded as a South Atlantic extension to the Pennsylvania, which at that time was contemplating extending its system to Mexico. Mr. Wallace was made one of the First Vice Presidents of the Texas Pacific Railway, but his friends gave out that his service was merely temporary, and related exclusively to legal difficulties which threatened to arise out of the title and the construction of the heavily subsidized road. He went to Texas, but returned in time to appear before legislation his employers required at the next session.

It was not surprising, therefore, when the Democrats again obtained control of the Legislature in 1874 that, in view of Senator Wallace's past services with the Pennsylvania Railway, which wanted protection in Congress for its new Texas Pacific, he should be the most formidable candidate. He had been in training for the position, he had gone over the system in his Vice Presidential car, he had made himself thoroughly acquainted with all the land-grant systems and transcontinental railways, and he had no difficulty in defeating Congressman Buckalew and the other candidates opposed to him. The question of the unconstitutionality of his election was raised, and he was declared to be ineligible on the ground of his being a State Senator, but this trifling obstacle was removed without difficulty. He took his seat in the United States Senate on March 4, 1875, and during his term of office he served on the Committees on Finance, Appropriations, and Foreign Relations. He was at one time Chairman of the Democratic caucus. He had been a delegate to the National Democratic Conventions of 1872, when he opposed the nomination of Greeley; of 1876, that of Tilden; of 1880, when he favored Hancock; of 1884, when he favored Randall.

HE SET THE VERDICT ASIDE.

One Effect of New Law Giving Power to Civil District Judges.

The value of the law giving Judges of the Civil District Courts power to set aside jury verdicts, became apparent the same day it was signed by Gov. Morton in Judge Goldfogle's Court, where it was brought to the front by a compromise decision of the jury, which the Juage promptly set aside, and ordered a new trial, thus saving the people the unnecessary cost of a hearing before the Appellate Court.

The case of itself, Landauer vs. Solomon, is only worthy of mention as being the first to cause the new law to be put in active use. The plaintiff claimed to have delivered 1,581 muskrat skins to defendant, to be made into scarfs, and to have received back only fifty-one dozen scarfs, making a shortage, which, with overcharges claimed, amounted in value to $97, for which he sued. The defendant entered a general denial and claimed, on the other hand, that plaintiff owed him $237.

After two hours or more the jury brought in a verdict of 3 cents for plaintiff as a compromise. This Judge Goldfogle set aside and ordered a new trial.

LIEUT. COMMANDER STURDY.

His Sentence Creating a Good Deal of Comment in China.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 22.—According to reports from Yokohama, the prime topic of talk in club circles there is the heavy sentence imposed on Lieut. Commander Sturdy, executive officer of the United States cruiser Olympia, Capt. Read commanding. The sentence is suspension for two years and the loss of ten numbers.

The news came like a thunder clap. The circumstances are out of the usual, and there is an impression here that the heavy sentence of the court will be modified by the reviewing authorities. It appears that Capt. Read was on the sick list for over a month, and until Friday, April 17, the executive, of course, succeeding to the temporary command of the ship, which at this time was at Woosung. On the 13th of April Lieut. Commander Sturdy left the ship and went to Shanghai, the command devolving on the next officer, Lieut. Mitchell. As commander of the ship, Sturdy gave himself four days' leave, and did not return until the evening of the 17th.

Admiral McNair sent a letter to the ship requesting Sturdy to explain his unauthorized absence, and a very pointed reply of Sturdy to this letter was in effect that Sturdy admitted his absence, but stated that it was not without authority; in other words, that as commander of the Olympia he could give himself as much leave as he wanted. This letter was returned to Sturdy as unsatisfactory to the Admiral, and, upon his declining to make any further statement, or to excuse himself in any way for what the Admiral evidently considered a breach of discipline, he was placed under arrest to await trial.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

Sir William Gordon Cumming, Sarah Bernhardt, and Others Sail To-day.

The Campania, which will sail to-day for Liverpool, will have among her passengers Sir William Gordon Cumming and Lady Cumming, Mr. and Mrs. James Coats, Mr. and Mrs. William Constable, E. W. Becket, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Castner, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Hermann and the Misses Hermann, Mr. and Mrs. T. K. Laidlaw, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Minzesheimer, Mrs. Bloomfield Moore, Mr. and Mrs. John Mallock, Mr. and Mrs. F. McPherson, Count Nako, Judge and Mrs. W. H. Orcutt, Le Van S. Peck, Mr. and Mrs. George Curtis Rand, Robert Stewart, and Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Shayne.

La Normandie will have among her passengers for Havre Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, Gen. John Watts Kearny and the Misses Kearny, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Glaenzer, Franklin Crosby Butler, Mrs. Daniel Bacon and Miss Lucile Bacon, and L. G. Woodhouse and Mrs. Woodhouse.

The Werra, sailing for Genoa, will have among her saloon passengers Col. Henry F. Blount and Miss Bessie H. Blount, the Rev. and Mrs. A. M. Dulles, Dr. and Mrs. H. Lyle Smith, Aldo Tassinari, Addison F. Wardwell, and H. O. Watson.

Among those who have been booked to sail by the Mohawk for London are Mr. and Mrs. George Alfred Lamb, Mrs. Joseph Stanley, Miss Stanley, the Rev. C. F. Brookins, Dr. Norton L. Williams, and Mrs. G. B. Upham and Miss Upham.

TO COMPLETE THE STATE CAPITOL

The Contracts Awarded by the Construction Commission.

ALBANY, May 22.—The new Capitol Construction Commission to-day awarded the contracts for the completion of the Capitol building to the several lowest bidders for the several portions of the work, the amount of the bids aggregating $1,356,388. The papers were drawn up and signed and the contractors were given until Thursday next to make return of their bonds, which will be passed upon by the commission at that time.

It was agreed between the commission and the contractors that Merriam & Lestrange of Syracuse, contractors for completing the tower at $119,297, and D. S. Hess & Co. of New-York City, who are to do the work of completing the Controller's and Treasurer's offices and State Library at $65,400, should finish their work by Jan. 1, while the remaining work is not to be completed before July 1, 1898. J. J. Carlin & Co. of Brooklyn, whose contract calls for $751,691 worth of work, were given an appropriation out of this year's five-hundred-thousand-dollar contract of $202,000, and Prescott, Buckley & Callanan of Keeseville, whose contract is for $420,600, are to do $115,000 worth of work under the present appropriation.

Lewis J. Hinton was reinstated by the commission as a carver and designer.

LAUNCHES FOR THE POLICE.

Commissioner Grant Wants to Purchase Them at Private Sale.

Police Commissioner Grant called on Mayor Strong yesterday and talked with him for half an hour. Afterward he said that he simply talked to the Mayor about the three launches which the Police Department is to purchase for use on the rivers in place of rowboats.

The Police Department has an appropriation of $12,000 with which to purchase these launches, and Col. Grant said that he had suggested to the Mayor that the consent of the Board of Aldermen be obtained for the purchase of the launches at private sale. Col. Grant believes that better bargains can be made in that way, and the Mayor agrees with him.

It is probable that the Mayor and Col. Grant discussed the condition of affairs in the Police Board. While Col. Grant was talking with the Mayor, Police Commissioner Parker was in the City Hall, but did not go into the Mayor's office. He left the building with Col. Grant when the latter's conference with the Mayor was over.

Later in the day Police Commissioner Andrews had a talk with the Mayor.

TWO SMALL PARK SITES

ONE ON EACH SIDE OF THE CITY SELECTED.

Action of the Board of Street Opening and Improvement—The City to Pay for a Park Adjoining Houston Street, and Citizens to Bear Part of the Cost of One Adjacent to West Twenty-eighth Street—$2,500,000 to be Expended.

The Board of Street Opening and Improvement met in the Mayor's office yesterday and decided upon the locations for two of the proposed small parks.

The east side park decided upon will occupy the two blocks bounded by Pitt, Sheriff, Stanton, and Houston Streets, with Willett Street intersecting. The map for the park was approved and signed by each member of the board. The land for this park is taken under the Small Parks act of 1895, and the whole expense, which is estimated at $1,500,000, will fall upon the city and will be paid for by the sale of park bonds.

The site selected for the west side park is bounded by West Twenty-seventh and West Twenty-eighth Streets and Ninth and Tenth Avenues. Grammar School No. 33 is situated upon this property. The land for this park will not be taken under the law of 1895, as the property owners in the vicinity supposed, but under the law of 1887, and the benefited property owners will have to bear one-third of the expense. The property, including that of the school, is estimated to be worth $1,700,000. The board fixed the area for assessments for this park as follows: From the northerly side of West Twentieth Street to the southerly side of West Thirty-fourth Street, and from the westerly side of Eighth Avenue to the Hudson River.

Controller Fitch did not approve of the site, and in order to be consistent he voted against the resolution fixing the area of assessments. The Controller, however, is understood to be pleased by the fact that the land for the park will be taken under the law of 1887, instead of that of 1895.

The law of 1895 does not permit the taking of less than one block of private property for park purposes. The presence of the schoolhouse on the site made it necessary, therefore, to take the property under the law of 1887. After some discussion the board decided that the city should bear two-thirds and the property owners one-third of the cost, which will be about $1,000,000.

There will be a shower of protests from the property owners because of this decision for they thought they were going to get the park free of cost. Some of them are already talkjng of going to the Legislature next year to get a bill passed to place the whole cost upon the city.

After the sites for the two parks had been selected, the Mayor's Small Parks Committee reported, through Chairman James R. Reynolds, that it was unanimous in selecting for the east side park the three irregular blocks bounded by Canal Street, East Broadway, and Jefferson, Suffolk, Hester, and Essex Streets.

Isidor Straus spoke in favor of this site, and said that it would do away with one of the most densely crowded districts in the world.

Controller Fitch was opposed to taking the short block between Norfolk and Suffolk Streets. He said that it would not add materially to the park; moreover, that it would cost $786,000. Mr. Straus thought this valuation was too high. The Controller said the block was assessed for that amount, and that was probably only 50 per cent. of its value.

"I do not know about that," said Mr. Straus. "I am trustee of a piece of property that any of you gentlemen can have for $140,000. I was assessed for $140,000. I got the assessment cut down to $120,000. The property should have been assessed at $85,000."

Mr. Straus then criticised the method of assessing property, and said that it was a disgrace to the city.

Consideration of the committee's report was laid over until next Friday.

LENDER NEEDN'T SELL COLLATERAL

Decision of Importance to Borrowers and Bankers.

A decision of importance to banks and other institutions that lend money on collateral was handed down by Judge Van Wyck of the City Court yesterday. The case was that of the Fidelity Title and Deposit Company of Newark, N. J., against William Maybaum of this city. Four separate actions were brought to recover amounts due on promissory notes, secured by collateral.

The defendant pleaded that the plaintiff company failed to sell the collateral when requested to do so by the defendant. The request, as alleged, was made in August, 1895, at the height of the panic. The defendant claimed in his answer that the stock subsequently became valueless, and that in consequence of the failure of the company to sell when requested, the defendant should be entitled to the difference between the excess of value of the stock and its par value, which was claimed by the defendant to be a large amount at the date of the request to sell it.

Justice Van Wyck ruled that it was immaterial whether the defendant made such a request or not, as there was no rule which could compel a creditor, at any time, to sell collateral because a debtor requested it. If the defendant had wished the collateral to be sold, it was his business to pay the amounts due on the notes, redeem the collateral, and then sell it himself. Judgment was ordered for the plaintiff on the pleadings. Masten & Nichols appeared for the plaintiff, and Herman Stiefel for the defendant.

An Indiana Campaign.

By STEPHEN CRANE.

Author of "The Red Badge of Courage."

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PART I.

When the able-bodied citizens of the village formed a company and marched away to the war, Major Tom Boldin assumed in a manner the burden of the village cares. Everybody ran to him when they felt obliged to discuss their affairs. The sorrows of the town were dragged before him. His little bench at the sunny side of Migglesville tavern became a sort of an open court where people came to speak resentfully of their grievances. He accepted his position and struggled manfully under the load. It behooved him as a man who had seen the sky red over the quaint low cities of Mexico and the compact northern bayonets gleaming on the narrow roads.

One warm Summer day the Major sat asleep on his little bench. There was a lull in the tempest of discussion which usually enveloped him. His cane, by use of which he could make the most tremendous and impressive gestures, reposed beside him. His hat lay upon the bench, and his old bald head had swung far forward until his nose actually touched the first button of his waistcoat.

The sparrows wrangled desperately in the road, defying perspiration. Once a team went jangling and creaking past, raising a yellow blur of dust before the soft tones of the field and sky. In the long grass of the meadow across the road the insects chirped and clacked eternally.

Suddenly a frowsy-headed boy appeared in the roadway, his bare feet pattering rapidly. He was extremely excited. He gave a shrill whoop as he discovered the sleeping Major and rushed toward him. He created a terrific panic among some chickens who had been scratching intently near the Major's feet. They clamored in an insanity of fear, and rushed hither and thither seeking a way of escape, whereas in reality all ways lay plainly open to them.

This tumult caused the Major to arouse with a sudden little jump of amazement and apprehension. He rubbed his eyes and gazed about him. Meanwhile some clever chicken had discovered a passage to safety and led the flock into the garden, where they squawked in sustained alarm.

Panting from his run and choked with terror, the little boy stood before the Major, struggling with a tale that was ever upon the tip of his tongue.

"Major—now—Major—"

The old man, roused from a delicious slumber, glared impatiently at the little boy.

"Come, come! What's th' matter with yeh?" he demanded. "What's th' matter? Don't stand there shaking. Speak up."

"Lot's is th' matter," the little boy shouted, valiantly, with a courage born of the importance of his tale. "My ma's chickens 'uz all stole an'—now—he's over in th' woods."

"Who is? Who is over in the woods? Go ahead."

"Now—th' rebel is!"

"What?" roared the Major.

"Th' rebel," cried the little boy, with the last of his breath.

The Major pounced from his bench in tempestuous excitement. He seized the little boy by the collar and gave him a great jerk. "Where? Are yeh sure? Who saw 'im? How long ago? Where is he now? Did you see 'im?"

The little boy, frightened at the Major's fury, began to sob. After a moment he managed to stammer: "He—now—he's in the woods. I saw 'im. He looks uglier'n anythin'."

The Major released his hold upon the boy, and pausing for a time, indulged in a glorious dream. Then he said: "By thunder! we'll ketch th' cuss. You wait here," he told the boy, "an' don't say a word t' anybody. Do yeh hear?"

The boy, still weeping, nodded, and the Major hurriedly entered the inn. He took down from its pegs an awkward, smooth-bore rifle and carefully examined the enormous percussion cap that fitted over the nipple. Mistrusting the cap, he removed it and replaced it with a new one. He scrutinized the gun keenly, as if he could judge in this manner of the condition of the load. All his movements were deliberate and deadly.

When he arrived upon the porch of the tavern he beheld the yard filled with people. Peter Witheby, sooty faced and grinning, was in the van. He looked at the Major. "Well?" he said.

"Well?" returned the Major, bridling.

"Well, what 'che got?" said old Peter.

"'Got?' Got a rebel over in th' woods," roared the Major.

At this sentence the women and boys, who had gathered eagerly around him, gave vent to startled cries. The women had come from adjacent houses, but the little boys represented the entire village. They had miraculously heard the first whisper

He Gave a Shrill Whoop.

of rum

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

FIRMNESS BASED ON STRENGTH IN A FEW SPECIALTIES.

Sugar and Tobacco Still Under Close Manipulation — Manhattan Advances on the Decision Against the Rapid Transit Commission—Corn Fails to Move—Trade Reports Unsatisfactory—A Million Gold for France—Holidays in London.

FRIDAY, P. M.

Under the influence of strength in certain specialties the general market was firm to-day. The manipulation of Sugar continued to be the feature, but Tobacco was also prominent. Insiders in the latter stock make the point that the prohibition of the export of tobacco from Cuba means higher prices for the products of the company, and that it will be benefited accordingly. The stock to-day was also materially helped by rumors current in the trade of an early settlement of the war between the trust and its competitors. Manhattan was also a feature, advancing to 105 on the announcement that the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court had declared the rapid transit law unconstitutional. The strength in these three specialties imparted an improving tone to the general list.

Disappointment continues over the failure of the corn in farmers' hands to move to market, the reports of daily receipts at Chicago showing no improvement. It had been expected that with the planting of the new crop completed farmers would market the product of last year without delay, but such has not proved to be the case. The managers of the Burlington and Rock Island Roads talk rather dismally of the outlook, and predict that earnings for some time to come are not likely to be satisfactory. The trade reports issued this evening speak of reactionary tendency in prices, shrinkage in railway earnings, and falling off in bank clearings as the conspicuous features of the general business situation. While there will be no shipments of gold on special orders to Germany to-morrow, $1,000,000 was withdrawn to-day to be sent to France. There was also $100,000 ordered for Germany. It was explained that large shipments to Germany are delayed until next week, because there is no regular steamer to that country to-morrow.

The transactions to-day footed up 133,571 shares, and of the total 85,494 were contributed by Sugar, Tobacco, and Manhattan, leaving only 47,877 shares for the general market. In the early trading prices were somewhat heavy on selling from London and by local commission houses. The rally came in the afternoon, when the strength of the specialties already referred to was pronounced. To-morrow and Monday will be holidays in London, so that the foreign element can play little part in speculation until Tuesday next. The general list closed at advances of ⅛@¼.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 2@2½ per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money rates were 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four months, and 4 per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent.; four months' acceptances, 4½@5½ per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 5@6 per cent.; names of good calibre but less well known, 6 per cent. and upward.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $86,133,413; balances, $4,676,370. Sub-Treasury debit balance, $720,907.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent.; discount rate in the open market, 13-16@⅞ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68¼@68½. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31 1-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1 1896, to date	$28,672,744
Imports for same period	19,018,436
Net exports	$9,654,308
Net exports to date, 1895	14,216,314
Net exports to date, 1894	20,653,912
Net exports to date, 1893	51,493,581

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and firm. Nominal rates were $4.88 for sixty days and $4.89½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.87¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.88¾@4.89 for demand, $4.89¾@4.89¾ for cable transfers, and $4.87 for commercial.

In Continental francs were quoted at 5.16⅛ for long and 5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—Par. Boston—12c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount and par bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium.

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were firm, but very dull. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

A. & T. H. 1st.....1½ | Pitts. & West. 1st..1
Co. St. L. & N. O. 5s.1½ | St. P. 4s, Series A...1
Con. Gas Chi. 1st...2½ | U. P. col. tr. 4½s...2
Det. Gas 5s.....1

DECLINED.

N. Y., S. & W. Ore. Imp. cn., t. r..1
Term. 1st.....1½ | Spokane & Pal. 6s...3

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds were steady. The 4s, 1907, registered, declined ⅛. The sales on call were $3,000 5s, coupon, at 113, and $10,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 108⅝. The following were the closing quotations.

	Bid.	Asked
2s, r., 1891	..	94½
4s, r., 1907	108¾	109¼
4s, c., 1907	109½	110¼
4s, r., 1925	116⅞	117⅜
4s, c., 1925	116⅞	117⅜
5s, r., 1904	112¾	113⅛
5s, c., 1904	112¾	112⅞
Currency 6s, 1897	103⅜	..
Currency 6s, 1898	106	..
Currency 6s, 1899	108¼	..
Cherokee 4s, 1900	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

American Exch	168½	Mechanics'	185
Broadway	230	Merchants'	134
Chatham	300	Metropolis	410
Chemical	4000	National Union	200
City	500	New-Amsterdam	190
Citizens'	125	New-York	234
Commerce	203	Ninth National	112
East River	130	Nat. Bank N. A.	130
Fifth Avenue	2900	Pacific	178
First Nat. of S. I.	115	Park	268
Fourth National	139	Phenix	107
Gallatin National	295	Republic	146
German-American	112	Seaboard National	167
Hanover	312	Shoe & Leather	95
Imp. & Traders'	534	State of New-York	105
Irving	137½	Third National	105
Lincoln National	750	Tradesmen's	95
Manhattan	207	Western National	110¼
Market & Fulton	200		

There was a sale of 10 shares of Western National at 110¼.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were generally lower in the London market. The principal changes were:

Advanced: Canadian Pacific, ⅜, to 63¼c; New-York Central, ½, to 99½, and St. Paul, ¼, to 79½. Declined—Erie first preferred, ½, to 37½; Louisville & Nashville, ¼, to 51½; Illinois Central, ⅜, to 98; Erie, ¼, to 14¾; Reading, ⅛, to 5⅝, and Atchison, ⅛, to 15⅜. Union Pacific sold at 8. British consols declined ⅛, to 112 5-16 for money, and 112 7-16 for the account.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New-York for the week were valued at $1,526,606, against $1,372,899 last week and $2,563,091 for the corresponding week last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,500,608, against $1,344,899 last week and $2,388,208 in the same week last year.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil pf	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	— ⅛	54¾	55	240
American Express	115½	115½	115½	115½	..	114	116	10
*American Sugar Refineries	123	124⅝	122⅞	124⅝	+1¼	124⅝	124¾	43,835
*American Sugar Refineries pf	103½	103½	103½	103½	— ⅛	103¼	103¾	140
American Tobacco	65½	67¾	65½	67⅜	+1⅝	67⅜	67¾	27,844
A., T. & S. F., all in paid	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	..	15¼	15½	15
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé pf	23	23	23	23	..	22¾	23	166
Baltimore & Ohio	18	18	18	18	— ⅜	18¼	18½	900
*Bay State Gas	30⅜	30⅜	30½	30¼	+ ¼	29⅞	30	730
*Brooklyn R. T.	23⅝	24½	23⅝	24½	+1⅛	24½	24¾	1,080
Canada Southern	50½	51¼	50½	51¼	+1⅛	51½	52	825
Central Pacific	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅜	14½	15½	116
Chesapeake & Ohio	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	..	16⅞	17	104
Chicago Gas, t. r.	67⅞	68⅜	67⅞	68⅛	+ ⅛	68⅛	68¼	3,100
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	79⅜	79⅝	79	79⅝	+ ¼	79½	79¾	5,500
Chicago & Northwestern	105	105¾	105	105¾	+ ⅜	105⅝	106	950
C., M. & St. Paul	77⅜	78	77½	78	+ ⅛	77⅞	78	7,700
C., M. & St. Paul pf	128	128	128	128	..	128¼	128½	230
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	70⅜	70⅝	70⅜	70½	+ ⅝	70½	70⅝	1,338
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	33	33	33	33	— ¼	33½	34	200
Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf	51⅜	51¾	51¼	51¼	—1¼	51¼	52	200
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	1½	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛	1¼	2	1,000
Colorado Fuel & Iron	29	29	29	29	+ ¼	28¾	28¾	100
Columbus & Hocking Coal	2½	2½	2½	2½	— ¼	2¼	2¾	210
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo pf	53	55	53	55	—1	53	60	200
Consolidated Gas Company	156½	157⅜	156½	157⅜	+1¾	157½	158	771
Delaware & Hudson	126	126	126	126	— ½	125½	127	136
Del., Lack. & Western	160	160¼	160	160¼	..	160½	161	56
Dist. & C. F., all in paid	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ¾	18⅝	18½	405
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	99	99	99	99	..	97	99	10
Erie	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	..	14	15	10
General Electric	34	34⅜	34	34⅜	— ⅛	34	34⅜	1,510
Illinois Central	97½	97½	96	96	..	96	97½	14
Iowa Central	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	..	8⅞	8¾	100
Iowa Central pf	33	33	33	33	..	32¾	33½	50
Lake Erie & Western	18	18	18	18	+ ¼	17⅞	18	100
Lake Erie & Western pf	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	..	71⅜	72	150
Lake Shore	140¾	140¾	140¾	140¾	..	140	140½	175
Louisville & Nashville	50¼	50¾	50¼	50¾	+ ¼	50¾	50⅞	2,903
Louisville, N. O. & Chicago	9⅝	10	9⅝	10	+ ¼	9⅝	9⅞	300
Manhattan Con.	102¼	105¼	102½	105	+2	105	105⅛	13,800
*Metropolitan Traction	109½	109½	109½	109½	+ ⅛	109	109½	100
Mexican Central	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	..	9¾	10¼	100
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st pf	79	79	79	79	+1	78½	80	105
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛	11¼	11⅜	100
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	25⅜	25½	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅛	25½	25¾	265
Missouri Pacific	25⅜	25⅝	25	25¼	..	25½	25¾	900
*National Lead Company	26	26⅛	26	26	+ ⅛	25½	26	400
*National Lead Company pf	91½	91½	90¾	91	..	90¼	90⅝	135
New-York Central	96⅜	96⅜	96½	96½	..	96¾	97¼	60
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	174	174	174	174	..	174	175	14
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf	32	32	32	32	—1¾	31	32¾	100
N. Y., Sus. & Western pf	25	25	25	25	+ ¼	24½	25	200
Norfolk & Western pf	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	..	..	..	50
Nor. & West. pf., 1st in. paid	8	8	8	8	..	8¼	8⅝	11
North American	5½	5½	5½	5½	..	5⅝	5¾	100
Northern Pacific, t. r.	½	½	½	¾	— ⅛	¾	⅞	1,750
Northern Pacific pf., t. r.	11⅞	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛	11¼	11⅞	1,575
Pacific Mail	26¼	26¼	26	26	..	25¾	26¼	450
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	2½	2½	2½	2½	— ¼	2	3	100
Phil. & Reading, 1st in. paid	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛	11⅜	11⅝	620
St. L., C. & St. Louis	17	17	16½	16½	..	15	17	100
Southern Pacific	19½	19½	19½	19½	— ¼	19¼	20	260
Southern Railway	9¼	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛	9⅛	9½	1,000
Southern Railway pf	29¾	30¼	29¾	29⅞	+ ⅛	29¾	30	1,217
Tennessee Coal & Iron	20¾	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛	20⅝	20⅞	1,000
Texas Pacific	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	..	8⅜	8½	200
Union Pacific, t. r.	8	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛	7⅞	8⅛	650
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	5¼	5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅛	5½	5¾	210
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	10½	10½	10½	10¾	+ ⅝	10½	11	215
U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r.	21	21	21	21	+1½	21	22	100
*United States Leather pf	65	65	64¾	64¾	— ¼	64¾	65⅜	610
United States Rubber	24½	25⅜	24½	25⅛	+ ⅛	24½	25¼	860
United States Rubber pf	84¾	84¾	84¼	84¼	+ ¾	84⅜	84½	250
Wabash	7¼	7⅝	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛	7¼	7⅝	300
Wabash pf	16⅞	18¼	16⅞	18¼	+ ⅛	18	18⅜	410
Western Union Telegraph	85½	85⅝	85⅜	85⅝	— ⅛	85½	85⅝	601
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10⅜	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	— ¼	10⅛	10⅜	430
Total sales								133,371

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Alabama Central 1st 5,000	107	Mill & St Paul G M 4s Series A 10,000	97½
Amer Cotton Oil Co 8s 1,000	108¼	Nat Starch M Co 1st 1,000	55
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 1,000	71	N Y Central 1st Coup 3,000	120
Atch, Topeka & San Fe Gen 4s 1,000	79½	N Y Chicago & St L 4s 2,000	93
N Y, Ontario & Western Refunding 4s 5,000	87⅞	N Y Putnam 1st 3,000	103
Adjustment 4s 2,000	42½	N Y, Sus & Westn G M 1,000	70
2,000	42⅝	N Y, Sus & W Term 1st 4,000	42
3,000	42½	North Pacific Cons 5s Trust Co Certfs Assented 6,000	49⅝
Austin & Northwn 1st 7,000	86¼	5,000	49⅝
3,000	86½	10,000	49⅝
Broadway & Seventh Av 1st Cons 5s 1,000	117	25,000	49¾
Bur, Ced Rap & N 1st Collat Trust 5s 3,000	102¾	50,000	50
Canada South 1st Gtd 1,000	109⅝	3,000	50
Canada South 2d 2,000	105¼	10,000	49¾
Central N Y G M 5s 1,000	119	15,000	49⅞
Registered 2,000	116	18,000	49¾
Ches & Ohio 6s, 1911 1,000	117⅜	5,000	49⅝
Ches & Ohio Con 5s 6,000	107⅝	3,000	50
1,000	107⅜	North Pacific Terminal 1st 5,000	108¾
Chic & Alton 7s 10,000	147⅜	Northern Ry of Cal 5s 10,000	94
Chic, Bur & Qy Cons 7s 24,000	119¼	Ohio & M Con S F 3,000	104½
Chicago & East Ill Cons 30,000	125⅝	Ohio & Miss Cons 7,000	104½
1,000	125⅝	3,000	104¾
Chicago & Erie 1st 19,000	125½	Oregon Imp Co Con 5s 1,000	21
Chicago & Erie 1st 10,000	108¼	Trust Co Certfs 5,000	20¼
3,000	108¼	19,000	20
5,000	108¾	Oregon Improvement 1st 2,000	82
Chicago & Northwestern 25-Year Deb 5s 3,000	108¾	Oregon Short Line 6s Trust Co Certfs 1,000	111¼
5,000	108⅝	4,000	111¾
Chicago & N W S F 5s Registered 2,000	108	Phil & Reading Gen 4s 2,000	102¼
Chicago & N W Ext 4s 2,000	102¼	Tr Co Cts Stm Assntd 1,000	79¼
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s 2,000	104⅞	Tr Co Certfs Unstmpd Assented 10,000	91½
1,000	105	Pitt, Shen & L E 1st 5,000	90
1,000	104¾	Pittsburg & Western 1st 11,000	77
Chi, St Louis & N O 5s 10,000	121¼	Rio Grande Western 1st 3,000	76
Clev, C, Chi & St Louis St Louis Division 4s 11,000	92½	St Jo & Grand Island 1st Trust Co Certfs 1,000	45
Col, H Valley & Tol 5s 6,000	84½	St L, A & T H 1st 5s 5,000	107½
1,000	85	St L & San Fran 2d Class B 2,000	115¾
1,000	85½	Class C 11,000	116
1,000	85¾	St L & S F Con 4s 12,000	88½
10,000	85	3,300	88⅜
Col, H V & T G M 6s 1,000	89½	10,000	20
Col & Ninth Avenue 1st 4,000	113½	Southern Railway 1st 5s 25,000	94
Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s 3,000	86	5,000	93¾
Denver & Rio Grande 4s 12,000	91½	Spokane & Pal 6s Trust Co Certfs 1,000	82
Detroit Gas Company 5s 5,000	81¼	Texas & Pacific 1st 5s 5,000	90½
5,000	81¾	2,000 15F	107½
5,000	82	Third Avenue 1st 5s 3,000 85F	120
Duluth, S Shore & A 5s 8,000	97	Tol & Ohio Central 1st 1,000	109
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s 3,000	90½	Union Pacific 1st, 1908 12,000	103½
2,000 15F	107½	Union Pacific 6s, 1897 8,000	103⅜
Edison Electric Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s 2,000	107¼	Union Pacific 1st, 1898 10,000	104¾
Adjustment 4s 2,000	42½	Trust Co Certfs Ex Matured Coupons 17,000	99½
Canada South 1st Gtd 1,000	109⅝	Union Pac Col Tr 4½s Trust Co Certfs 2,000	96
Canada South 2d 2,000	105¼	1,000	96½
Central N Y G M 5s 1,000	119	Louisville & Nash Cons 2,000 83	103½
Registered 1,000	116	Lo, N A & Chicago Cons 5,000	100
Ches & Ohio 6s, 1911 1,000	117⅜	Manhattan Ry Con 4s 5,000	97
Ches & Ohio Con 5s 6,000	107⅝	Metropolitan Elevtd 2d 24,000	119¼
1,000	107⅜	Minn & St L Con 5s 7,000	100½
Chic, Bur & Qy Cons 7s 24,000	119¼	19,000	125½
Chicago & East Ill Cons 30,000	125⅝	Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s 20,000	86
1,000	125⅝	Mo, Kan & Texas 2d 1,000	59¼
Chicago & Erie 1st 19,000	125½	9,000	59¼
10,000	108¼	Mobile & Ohio G M 4s 2,000	86
3,000	108¼	Nash, C & St L Con 10,000	99⅝
5,000	108¾	Total sales	

Bonds.

Adams Ex	148	152	
Aib. & Sus	183	186	
A. & T. H.	54	59½	
Can. Coal	115	125	
Am. C. Oil	13	13⅜	
Ann Arbor	9½	11	
Ann Arb. pf	25	26½	
Am. T. & C.	92	95	
Am. Tob. pf.	99½	100	
At. & Pac.	⅞	⅞	
B. & O. S. W. pf., new.	2	7	
Bos. A. L. pf.	102	104	
Bruns. Ter.	¾	¾	
B., R. & P.	22	25	
Buff., R. & P. pf.	58½	60	
Bur., C. R. & N.	70	..	
Can. Pac.	61	63½	
Ced. F. & M.	7	9	
Chi. & Alton.	157	..	
C. & E. Ill.	43	..	
C. & E. Ill. pf.	98	99½	
C. & N.W. pf.	148½	150	
Clev. & Pitts.	162	..	
C. C. C. & I. pf.	99	100	
C. H. V. & T.	15	17½	
Com. Cable.	150	..	
Con. Coal.	32	35	
D. & R.G.pf.	48	49½	
D. M. & Ft. Dodge pf.	7	9	
D. M. & F. Dodge pf.	50	..	
D.,S.S. & A. pf.	4¼	5½	
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	9	11½	
Erie & T. H.	30	31	
E. & T. H. pf.	40	50	
F. & P. M.	15	15	
F. & P. M. pf.	35½	40	
Gt. Nor. pf.	115	124	
G. B. & W. pf.	..	..	
Homestake pf.	32	..	
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	27½	28	
Ill. Steel Co.	72	74	
Int. Con. & Ins.	25	30	
Kan. & Mich.	7	9½	
K. & D. M.	2½	4	
K. & D. M. pf.	13¼	15⅜	
Lac. & W.	25	28	
Laclede Gas.	27½	28	
Laclede G. pf.	84	86	
Long Island.	79½	81	
L., N. A. & C.	20	21	
L., St. L. & T. pf.	2	4	
Mah. Coal R.	107½	..	
Mah. C. R. pf.	107½	..	
Man. Beach.	10	12	
Md. Coal pf.	40	55	
Mich. Cent.	94	98	
M. & St. L.	18¼	19½	
Mex. N. ctfs.	1	1¾	
M. & St. L. pf.	48	49	
Minn. Iron.	66½	68	
Mobile & O.	21	23½	
Mor. & Es.	163	166	
N. C. & St. L.	68	85	
Nat. L. Oil.	16½	18	
Nat. Starch.	..	8	
Nat. S. pf.	50	60	
Nat. S. 2d pf.	15	20	
New Cent. C.	6	8	
N. J. Cent.	105½	106¼	
New-Eng.	..	45	
N. Y. C. & St. L.	12¾	14	
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	76	80	
N. Y., O. & W.	14½	15	
N. Y. S. & W.	8¾	9	
Norfolk So.	65¾	70	
Ohio So.	5	14	
Ont. Mining.	13	14	
Oregon Imp., t. r.	1	3	
O. R. & N., ass't pd.	14	20	
Ore. S. L. & U. N., 1st in. pd.	..	7½	
Penn. Coal.	330	..	
Peo. & East.	5	9	
P. C. & St. L.	53	56½	
P. C. & St. L. pf.	112	117	
St. P. & O.	43¾	44	
Sil. bul. ctfs.	68½	68½	
St. P. & D.	32	37	
St. P. & D. pf.	85	90	
St. P. & O. pf.	124	125	
St. P., M. & M.	112	117	
St. P. & O.	43¾	44	
Sil. bul. ctfs.	68½	68½	
St. P. & D.	32	37	
T. & O. C. pf.	73	77	
T. P. & W.	5¼	9	
*T. P. St. L. & K. C. pf.	5	10	
U. P., D. & G.	3¾	4	
U. S. Ex.	40	43	
*U.S. Leather.	9¼	9½	
W. F. Ex.	97	100	
*W. U. Tel.	87¾	88¼	
W. & L. E. pf.	85	87½	

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	123¼	124⅝	122¾	124⅝	18,730
Am. Tobacco	65½	67⅞	65½	67⅞	6,160
Atl., Top. & S. F.	15⅛	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	900
Brooklyn R. T.	24¼	24⅝	24¼	24½	100
Chicago Gas	68	68⅝	68	68⅜	120
C., R. I. & Pac.	70¼	70⅜	70¼	70⅜	3,110
C., Bur. & Qy.	79½	79⅝	79	79⅝	3,130
Chi. & St. L.	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	3,420
Chi. & North'w'st.	105¾	105¾	105¼	105⅛	50
Consol. Gas	157	157	157	157	50
Dist. & Cat. F.	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	160
Gen. Electric	34	34¼	34	34⅛	30
Lou. & Nash.	50¼	50¾	50¼	50⅞	1,170
Manhattan	102⅜	105¼	102⅜	105⅛	1,270
Mo. Pacific	25⅜	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	40
Nor. Pacific	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	10
Phil. & Reading	11	11⅜	11	11¼	140
Southern Ry.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	10
Tenn. C. & I.	26⅜	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	10
U. S. Leather pf.	64⅞	65	64⅜	64⅜	110
Wabash pf.	18¼	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	100
West. Union.	85½	85½	85½	85½	20
Total sales					38,030

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	42¼	42⅜	42½	42⅜	$10,000
Mob. & O. gen.	65¾	65¾	65¼	65¾	2,000
Nor. Pac. con.	49¾	50	49¾	50	14,000
Wabash 1st	105½	105½	105½	105½	2,000
Total sales					$28,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Con., Cal. & Va.	2.85	2.85	2.85	2.85	50
C. & Cripple Ck.	.05	.05	.05	.05	300
Cholar	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65	100
Gould & Curry.	1.70	1.70	1.55	1.55	200
Iron Silver	.18	.18	.18	.18	500
Leadville	.14	.14	.14	.14	100
Little Chief	.18	.18	.18	.18	100
Mount Rosa	.09	.09	.09	.09	200
Ocullon	.30	.30	.30	.30	100
Mexican	.93	.93	.93	.93	100
Potosi	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	100
Sierra Nevada	1.10	1.15	1.10	1.15	200
Victor	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	100
Total sales					2,150

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
July option	6¾	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	1,543,000
Sept. option	62	62	62	62	2,000

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 22.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.08	.10
Belcher	.66	.67
Best & Belcher	1.20	1.50
Bodie Consolidated	.68	.78
Bulwer	..	.40
Chollar	2.10	2.50
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	2.70	2.95
Crown Point	.05	.10
Gould & Curry	.15	*1.65
Hale & Norcross	2.20	2.30
Mexican	.78	.88
Mono	..	.13
Ophir	1.60	1.75
Potosi	1.00	1.25
Savage	1.25	1.40
Sierra Nevada	.90	1.05
Union Consolidated	.80	.93
Utah	.17	.22
Yellow Jacket	.52	.67

*Asked.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., May 22.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Friday.	Wednesday.
Gibson	.64	.63
Anaconda	.61	.60
Argentum	.53	.53
Isabella	.56	.55
Portland	1.72	1.72
Union	.38	.38
Consolidated	.13½	.13½
Pharmacist	.06½	.07
Work	.11¼	.11¼
Mount Rosa	.09	.09
Alamo	.05	.06¾
Blue Bell	.05	.05
Silver State	.01¼	.01¼
Golden Fleece	1.08	1.68
Jefferson	.18	.17

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

C., C., C. & St. Louis—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Mileage	1,850	1,850	1,850
21 week May	$226,001	$202,490	$229,842
From Jan. 1	4,560,034	4,748,964	4,327,734
From July 1	11,241,323	11,035,433	11,551,575

Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis—

Mileage	916	916	916
2d week May	$65,573	$64,115	$80,606
From Jan. 1	1,584,075	1,382,949	1,695,320
From July 1	3,506,596	3,427,945	3,634,315

Northwest—

Mileage	5,031	5,031	4,273
Month April	$2,440,686	$2,138

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau St.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits. 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
30 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO

BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STREETS,
NEW YORK CITY,
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities.
Deposits received and Interest allowed on Balances.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK

17 AND 19 BROAD STREET,
DEAL IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
AND EXECUTE ORDERS AT THE
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Reorganization Certificates for
PHILADELPHIA AND READING
RAILROAD COMPANY'S
First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds, Deferred Income Bonds, and Stock.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND LONDON,
May 22, 1896.

All holders of the above-described reorganization certificates are notified that the second installment, viz.:

$50.00 per $1,000 bond on First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds.

$2.50 per share on Stock,

$10.00 per $1,000 bond on Deferred Income Bonds, being one-quarter of the entire assessment on such bonds and stock deposited under the Plan, is hereby called for and is payable at either of our offices on JUNE 15, 1896, and all holders of such bonds and stock are required to pay said installment on or before that date. Their reorganization certificates must be presented at the time of making such payment, so that same may be indorsed thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets,
Philadelphia, Penn.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 Old Broad Street, London.

Banco Internacional e Hipotecario de Mexico.

The twenty-fourth ordinary Drawing for the redemption of Mortgage Bonds took place in the City of Mexico on the 30th April, 1896.
6 per cent. bonds to be redeemed:

$1,000 each—Nos. 118, 135, 142, 150, 164, 182, 187, 293, 511, 750, 830, 841, 1017, 1067, 1105, 1169, 1175, 1223, 1360, 1477.
$500 each—Nos. 32, 78, 117, 129, 135, 156, 157, 186, 196, 226, 234, 239, 313, 382, 397, 486.
$100 each—Nos. 3, 17, 19, 54, 57, 58, 101, 103, 112, 113.
7 per cent. bonds to be redeemed:

SERIES A.—of $1,000 each—Nos. 2, 31, 69, 93, 96, 117, 139, 323, 345, 454.
SERIES B.—of $500 each—Nos. 11, 21, 40, 95, 105, 155, 169, 325, 384, 389, 515, 642.
SERIES C.—$100 each—Nos. 13, 100, 154, 159, 372, 476, 503, 544, 583, 595, 641, 645, 684, 804, 840, 852, 887, 943, 945, 950, 957, 983, 1001, 1108, 1293, 1295, 1312, 1508.

These bonds will be paid at their face value, in Mexican currency, at the offices of the Bank, in the City of Mexico, on and after the 1st July, 1896.
They will cease to bear interest on the 30th June, 1896.
The President,
J. DE TERESA MIRANDA.

KOUNTZE BROS.

BROADWAY AND CEDAR ST.

LETTERS OF CREDIT

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE.
NEW-YORK AND LONG ISLAND BRIDGE COMPANY.
192 Broadway, New-York, May 15, 1896.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New-York and Long Island Bridge Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 192 Broadway, on MONDAY, June 1, 1896, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors, to hold their offices until the first Monday of June, 1897, and for the transaction of any other business authorized to be done at an annual meeting. The polls will remain open one hour. JOSEPH H. JONES, Secretary.

THE DAYTON & UNION RAILROAD CO.,
Cincinnati, Ohio, May 22, 1896.
A meeting of the bondholders of the Dayton and Union Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway Company in Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 25TH DAY OF JUNE, 1896, at 11 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of electing a Trustee under the mortgage in place of Charles E. Drury, Trustee, deceased. F. H. SHORT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK,
New-York, May 19, 1896.
The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held in this bank, MONDAY, June 1, 1896.
Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE QUARTERMASTER, FORT HAMILTON, N. Y., May 5th, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, May 26th, 1896, and then opened, for construction of a Quartermaster's stable and a wagon shed, including plumbing in stable. Government reserves the right to accept or reject any or all bids or any part thereof. Full information can be obtained on application to Lieut. ALBERT TODD, Qr. Mr.

FINANCIAL.

The Johnson Company

FIRST MTGE. 20 YEAR 6 PER CENT.
SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
INTEREST PAYABLE M'CH 1st & SEPT. 1st.
TOTAL ISSUE, - - $2,000,000
Of which there remains outstanding $1,900,000.

The JOHNSON COMPANY ranks among the leading companies in the United States in the production of Bessemer steel. Its works are located at Lorain, Ohio, and Johnstown, Pennsylvania. The plant at Lorain is equipped with the latest and most approved machinery, is advantageously located for working Lake Superior ores and Pennsylvania fuel by reason of low cost of transportation of materials and products, and unites all the requisites for economical production.

The following report of Mr. Stephen Little, Expert Accountant, certifies to the cost of the plants and property of the company, and to the profits of its business for the years 1890 to 1895, inclusive, aggregating $2,859,667.91, (though the results for the year 1894 were materially reduced by reason of removal of part of the Johnstown plant to Lorain,) and averaging $476,611.32 per year for the period named.

REPORT OF MR. STEPHEN LITTLE.
New-York, April 24th, 1896.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, Esq., President,
Guaranty Trust Company of New-York,
New-York.

Dear Sir:

I have made a careful examination of the books and accounts of The Johnson Company at Lorain, Ohio, and herewith beg to inclose attested statement of their assets and liabilities of date of December 31, 1895. I have examined with care the items of cost of plant.

At Lorain, Ohio $3,397,465.92
At Johnstown, Penn. 1,401,615.08

Total $4,799,081.00

and certify that the sum stated ($4,799,081) is the actual amount expended in the construction of said plants, and that the other items of real estate investments, inventory, and current assets are the actual cost thereof, as ascertained from the accounts of the Company.

I have also examined the results of operation of the Company for the past six years, and find that there was earned in these years, respectively, the following profits, Gross and Net, viz.:

Years.	Gross Profits.	Less Interest.	Net Profits.
1890	$679,161.21	$36,383.25	$642,777.96
1891	533,235.82	32,926.28	500,329.54
1892	668,628.87	31,303.31	637,325.56
1893	364,520.14	29,626.94	334,893.20
1894	275,964.29	7,963.49	268,000.80
1895	578,372.97	102,032.12	476,340.85
Totals ..	$3,099,903.30		$2,859,667.91
Average per year..	516,650.55		476,611.32

Yours truly,
(Signed) STEPHEN LITTLE.

We have been furnished with affidavits of disinterested appraisers, certifying the present value of the manufacturing plants to exceed the cost as stated by Mr. Little.

The bonds bear date September 1st, 1894, are payable in twenty years, with interest at six per cent., (6%,) interest and principal both payable in gold. Payment is secured by a First Mortgage Trust Deed covering all the manufacturing properties at Johnstown and Lorain, and by a mortgage on extensive and valuable real estate in Lorain.

By the terms of the Sinking Fund, the Company is required to retire annually One Hundred Thousand Dollars ($100,000) of these bonds, by lot, at 105 and accrued interest, unless the Company can, through advertising, purchase this amount at a less price. Bonds to the amount of $100,000 have already been retired.

This Company's past and present success, the permanent character of the demand for Bessemer Steel, the especially favorable conditions enjoyed by this Company, together with the Sinking Fund requirements, make these Bonds an attractive investment.

Early application will be made to list these Bonds on the New-York Stock Exchange and Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

Subscriptions at par and accrued Interest for

$1,500,000

of the above described bonds will be received by the undersigned at its office (where subscription blanks can be obtained) on or before Wednesday, May 27th, at 3:00 P. M., when books will close. The right is reserved to reduce or reject subscriptions. Allotments will be made on May 29th.

Payment for bonds to be made on June 2d.

The entire issue has been underwritten.

Guaranty Trust Co.

of New York.
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Office, No. 24 Pine Street,
WEDNESDAY, MAY 27TH,

At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(By order of the Metropolitan Trust Co. as Trustee of the Estate of Wm. A. Seaver, dec'd.)
$20,000 Chicago, Milwaukee & St Paul Ry. Co. Consld. 7 p. c. Mt Bds., due 1905.
$10,000 Winona & St. Peter R. R. Co. (Guar. by Chic. & Northwestern R. R.) 7 p. c. Skg. Fund Bds., due 1907.
$5,000 Chicago & Northwestern R. R. Co. 7 p. c. Regstd. Gold Bds., due 1902.
(By Order of Executors.)
20 shs. Wells Fargo & Co.
30 shs. Adams Express Co.
110 shs. Western Union Telegraph Co.
20 shs. Henry R. Worthington Co. Prefd.
10 shs. Real Estate Exchg. & Auction Room, Limited.
105 shs. American Bank Note Co.
20 shs. American Type Founders' Co. Prefd. (Trust Co. Certf.)
48 shs. Home Insurance Co.
50 shs. Michigan Peninsular Car Co. Prefd.
$1,500 Comstock Tunnel Co. 1st Mtge. Income Gold Bds., 4 per cent., due 1919, May, 1892, Coups.
$5,000 Staten Island Terra Cotta Lumber Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., due 1916, May, 1894, Coups.
62 shs. Staten Island Terra Cotta Lumber Co.
13 shs. Staten Island Terra Cotta Lumber Co. Prefd.
100 shs. Bankers & Merchants' Telegraph Co.
500 shs. Pheonix Mining Co. of Arizona.
250 shs. Hillsdale Iron Ore Co.
300 shs. Henry & Bonnard Bronze Manfg. Co.
$645.82 Little Kanawha & Elk River Petroleum & Mining Co. Certf. of Indebtedness.
61 shs. Brooklyn & Jamaica Ry. Co.
$71.50 B'klyn & Jamaica Ry. Co. Bond Scrip.
$4,000 Consumers' Brewing Co. 6 p. c. Mtge. Gold Bds., due July, 1901.
5 shs. Consumers' Brewing Co.
40 shs. Natl. Citizens' Bank.
2 shs. Chemical National Bank.
(By order of Administrator.)
50 shs. Warren R. R. Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
65 shs. John R. Williams Co.
565 shs. French Mirror Plate Co.
150 shs. The McDonald Nut Lock Co (Hypd.)
50 shs. American Book Co.
80 shs. Tradesmen's Nat'l Bank.
40 shs. Oriental Bank.
40 shs. 10th and 23d Street Ferry Co.
50 shs. Oswego & Syracuse R. R. Guar.
5 shs. Fort Wayne Gas Co.
$3,000 Chic., Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., (Prairie du Chien Div.,) convertible into Prefd. Stock.
$3,000 Marietta & North Georgia Ry. Co. 1st Mtge Consld. Bd. Negotiable Certfs.
$4,000 Stuttgart & Arkansas River R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Gold Bds., Jan'y, 1895, Coups on (Hypd.)
$6,000 Chesapeake & Ohio Grain Elevator Co. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Gold Bds., 1938, Guar.
$2,500 Automatic Fire Alarm & Extinguisher Co., "Limited," 4 p. c. Bds.
42 shs. Cinn., Hamilton & Dayton R. R. common.
$55 Cinn., Hamilton & Dayton R. R. Prefd. Scrip.
10 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. Fort Wayne Gas Co.
750 shs. American Double Pick Fabrics Co. (Hypd.)
$6,500 Long Island Water Supply Co. 2d Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., (Hypd.)
8 shs. Union Trust Co.
$456 National Cordage Co., Trust Liquidation Certf.
5 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
2 shs. United States Trust Co.

DIVIDENDS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
Philadelphia, May 1, 1896.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable in cash, on and after May 29, 1896, to shareholders, as registered on the books of the Company, at 4 P. M. April 30, 1896.
On Friday, May 29, dividends will be paid to women.
Checks for dividend will be mailed to shareholders who have Permanent Dividend Orders at this office.
ROBT. W. SMITH,
Treasurer.

OFFICE OF WELSBACH COMMERCIAL COMPANY,
40 Wall St., New-York City, May 14, 1896.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on the preferred stock, payable on June 10, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business May 29. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed from May 30 to June 10, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed.
EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Board of Education, by the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, relative to acquiring title by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to certain lands on RIVINGTON, FORSYTH and ELDRIDGE STREETS, in the Tenth Ward of said city, duly selected and approved by said board as a site for school purposes under and in pursuance of the provisions of chapter 191 of the laws of 1888, as amended by chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890.
WE, THE UNDERSIGNED COMMISSIONERS of Estimate in the above-entitled matter, appointed pursuant to the provisions of chapter 191 of the laws of 1888, as amended by chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, parties and persons respectively entitled to or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises, title to which is sought to be acquired in this proceeding, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:
First—That we have completed our estimate of the loss and damage to the respective owners, lessees, parties and persons interested in the lands or premises affected by this proceeding, or having any interest therein, and have filed a true report or transcript of such estimate in the office of the Board of Education for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern.
Second—That all parties or persons whose rights may be affected by the said estimate, and who may object to the same, or any part thereof, may, within ten days after the first publication of this notice, May 13th, 1896, file their objections to such estimate, in writing, with us, at our office, Room No. 2, on the fourth floor of the Staats-Zeitung Building, No. 2 Tryon Row, in said city, as provided by section 4 of chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890; and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting, at our said office, on the 27th day of May, 1896, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and upon such subsequent days as may be found necessary.
Third—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held in Part III., in the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of June, 1896, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.
Dated New-York, May 13th, 1896.
GROSVENOR S. HUBBARD, DANIEL O'CONNELL, MICHAEL COLEMAN, Commissioners.
MICHAEL FENNELLY, Clerk.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Board of Education, by the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to certain lands on the southerly side of ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIRST STREET, between Brook and St. Ann's Avenues, in the Twenty-third Ward of said city, duly selected and approved by said board as a site for school purposes under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890.
We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter, appointed pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, parties and persons respectively entitled to or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises, title to which is sought to be acquired in this proceeding, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:
First—That we have completed our estimate of the loss and damage to the respective owners, lessees, parties, and persons interested in the lands or premises affected by this proceeding, or having any interest therein, and have filed a true report or transcript of such estimate in the office of the Board of Education for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern.
Second—That all parties or persons whose rights may be affected by the said estimate, and who may object to any part thereof, may, within ten days after the first publication of this notice, May 13th, 1896, file their objections to such estimate, in writing, with us, at our office, Room No. 2, on the fourth floor of the Staats-Zeitung Building, No. 2 Tryon Row, in said city, as provided by Section 4 of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890; and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting, at our said office, on the 27th day of May, 1896, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and upon such subsequent days as may be found necessary.
Third—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held in Part III., in the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of June, 1896, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, May 12th, 1896.
HIRAM A. MERRILL, WILLIAM J. MORAN, PETER McGUINNESS, Commissioners.
MICHAEL FENNELLY, Clerk.

WANT HELP?

Employers in search of competent help naturally turn to the advertising columns of The New-York Times. It has come to be generally understood that men and women who seek employment through The Times are trustworthy and are the sort of help most desirable.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

SPECULATION MORE ACTIVE, WITH PRICES IRREGULAR.

Grain Markets Lower, with the West and on Local Realizing—Wheat at the Close Was Weak—Corn Was Dull and Steady — Provisions Easier and Quiet—Cotton More Active and Unsettled—Coffee Quiet and About Steady.

A firmer feeling prevailed in the grain markets early in the day, but this was followed by considerable weakness, as influenced by the Western markets, and the close was weak, after a fair trade. Provisions were dull and generally easier. Cotton was active and very unsettled, with free offerings for both local and foreign account. Coffee was less active and about steady.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	Nominal
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	24¼@ ..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	35 @ ..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.00 @$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter	3.35 @ 3.55
Cotton, middling uplands	8⅜@ ..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X..	17 @ 20
Pork, mess	8.25 @ 9.50
Lard, Western, steam	4.60 @ ..
Beef, family	9.00 @10.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	15 @ ..
Sugar, granulated	5⅝@ 5¼
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	14 @ ..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	6¼@ 8¼
Copper, lake	11.25 @11.50
Lead	3.02½@ ..

WHEAT—Contracts opened firm at ¼@⅜c advance on firmer cables, bullish crop news from Kansas, better Western markets, and local covering; declined ⅝@¾c, with the West, and closed weak at ⅛@⅜c loss, with a fair speculative demand....Spot was in active export demand at ¼c decline; sales, 297,500 bushels, including 100,000 bushels No. 2 red, 100,000 bushels ungraded Spring, 48,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, Duluth; 32,000 bushels No. 1 hard, Duluth, and 16,000 bushels No. 2 hard, Manitoba, on private terms, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, to arrive, at 68¾c over May; free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, at 2¼@2⅜c over July, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 hard, Duluth, at 4¾c over July, free on board, afloat....Clearances hence, 16,664 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 50,487 bushels; receipts, 73,100 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 328,609 bushels.
CORN—Contracts were dull, and closed steady at ⅛c decline, as following the West and on local realizing....Spot was ¼c lower, and in light demand; sales, 17,000 bushels, including, to shippers, 16,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, on private terms, and 1,000 bushels yellow, to local traders, at 35½c, elevator....Receipts, 65,325 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 71,135 bushels....Clearances hence, 52,259 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 53,059 bushels.
OATS—Contracts were entirely neglected, and nominally ¼c lower....Spot were in fair export demand and dull for local account, with prices generally unchanged....Sales, 159,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 25½c; No. 3 white at 24¼c; No. 2 white, clipped, at 26c, with 90,000 bushels for export at 26⅝@27c, and private terms; No. 3 white, clipped, at 25¼c; No. 2 mixed, 24½c for 2,000 bushels, with 15,000 bushels for export at 25¾c, free on board; No. 3, 23¼c; rejected white, 22½c; rejected mixed, 21c; No. 2 Chicago, 25½c; track mixed, 23½@23¾c; track white, 26@28c for 52,000 bushels....Receipts, 111,200 bushels; exports, none.

FUTURE SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	15,000	67¾@68⅝	67¾
June	60,000	67½@68	67½
July	2,340,000	67 7-16@68 3-16	67½
August	25,000	67½@67⅝	67¼
September	1,575,000	67 5-16@68	67⅝
December	230,000	69 @69⅝	69
Total.....	4,245,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	30,000	35 @35¼	35
June	15,000	35 @..	35
July	155,000	35½@35¾	35½
September	30,000	36⅜@36⅝	36⅜
Total.....	230,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	....	.. @..	24
July	....	.. @..	24¼

FLOUR—Market shows weakness and a very light inquiry reported. Sales, 18,000 bbls, including of City Mills 2,600 bbls patents, 3,000 bbls clear, and 100 bbls fine, at quotations; 1,000 bbls Winter patents at $3.90, 1,500 bbls bakers' extra at $2.85@$3, 150 bbls No. 2 Spring at $2.50, 6,000 bbls Spring patents at $3.60@$4.10, 600 bbls straights at $3.60, and 600 bbls clear at $2.75@$3.35, sacks and barrels....Arrivals, 5,105 bbls and 7,265 sacks; exports, 75 bbls and 300 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 5,304 bbls and sacks.
RYE FLOUR—Quiet and steady at $2.50@$2.80.
RYE—State nominal at 45½@46c; Western, 43@43½c, cost, freight, and insurance.
CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.50; granulated, yellow meal, $1.80@$2; white do, $2; chops, 55@57½c; coarse meal, 69@71c; fine white, 80c.
OATMEAL—Quiet and steady. We quote: Rolled oats, $2.70@$2.90; cut, $3.10@$3.60; ground, $2.80. No. 3 pearled barley, $1.35@$1.40.
PEAS—More active and steady. We quote: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 55@65c; middlings, 65@70c; sharps, 75@80c; rye feed, 65c.

OILS.

COTTON SEED—The market did not offer new features; where prime yellow was wanted in small lots, 27½@28c per gallon was found steady holding at 25c. Bidding, however, was slow, and it was admitted that it would have been impossible to dispose of any large quantity at that price. But the fact that the oil is uniformly held and resists any pressure from outside disturbances in the remarkably low rates for lard and tallow, is remarkable, whatever the final issue from holdings. It may be said that cotton oil has not changed ½c in weeks, and is essentially upon the basis it stood six weeks since, to which buyers have to conform when they want supplies, however reserved their methods of buying. A lot of 70 bbls Sea Island crude sold at 20c....LINSEED OIL was in moderate demand; American at 40c, boiled at 42c. Calcutta at 52c. LARD OIL was quiet; quoted at 49@50c for city.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, May 22.—Oil closed at $1.08, the only quotation; Standard's price, $1.13.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The temper was unsettled and materially weaker for pork, but lard and ribs were better supported through covering operations. There was not noticed, however, any disposition to take up the products for speculation under the belief that the bottom had been touched. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for to-day at 15,000 head.
LARD—Did not vary much, at times 2½@5 points stronger, but closing barely up to Thursday's figures, so far as concerns the West, where the temper was relatively better than the other products, more through the covering operations of a leading operator, who, however, was not believed to be buying in excess of the special wants; that the demand in a general way lacked the confidence of prices being supported, was apparent. The foreign markets continued indifferent over buying. At the West May closed at 4.27½c nominal; July was at 4.35@4.42½c, closing at 4.35 bid; September at 4.50@4.55c, closing at 4.50c bid. Here there was unimportant inquiry; cash was nominal, 4.60c. Of tank lots, sale of 1 car at 4.30c; May option was nominal, 4.60c. City steam was steady; sales of 100 tcs at 4.15. Refined continued dull; Continent at 5c; South American at 5.40c; compound at 4.12½@4.50c as to quality.
PORK—The West at times was 2½c to 10c higher, but lost 22½@27½c under a pressure, and closed at 12½@15c under Thursday, with May at $7.15 nominal; July was sold at $7.17½@$7.45, closing at $7.22½; September at $7.35@$7.57½, closing at $7.40. Here there were offers to sell at about 25c decline, with sales of 200 bbls mess. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $8.25@$8.75 for old and $9@$9.50 for new; family mess, $10@$10.50; short clear, $10@$11.
CUTMEATS—Were irregular and easy in price for bellies, but firmly steady for other cuts; sales of 25,000 lb pickled bellies, 12 lb average, private terms. Of Western meats, sales 900 tcs pickled hams, 16 lb, June, July, and August, private terms; 70,000 lb green hams, 16 lb, 7¾c at Chicago; 35,000 lb green skinned hams, 8¼c. Chicago....City pickled bellies, 12-lb average, loose, 4½c; 10-lb average, 4⅝c; pickled hams, 9@9½c; pickled shoulders, 4¼@4½c.
BACON—Was offered at the West less freely and made an advance of 5@7½ points on short ribs, closing, however, hardly better than on Thursday, with May at $3.80 nominal; July was at $3.87½@$3.92½, closing at $3.87½; September at $4@$4.05, closing at $4@$4.02½.
BEEF—Exporters were slow buyers....Quotations: Packet, $8@$9; do, in tierces, $12@$13; family, $9.50@$10; extra mess, in barrels, $7@$8; city extra India mess, in tierces, $13@$15.
BEEF HAMS—Had little attention, while prices were easy; $14 was quoted at the West and $14.50@$15 here.
HOGS—Were at steady prices on fair demand. ....Bacon at 4¼c, 180 lb at 4⅝c, 160 lb at 4½@4⅝c, 140 lb at 4⅝c; 120 lb at 4⅝c; pigs at 5c....Receipts at the West, 59,540 head; same time last year, 63,702 head. Chicago—Receipts, 24,000 head; fairly active; light are firmer; others steady to a shade lower; $2.95@$3.50; left over, 2,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 3,460 head; fairly active; $2.75@$3.30. St. Louis—Receipts, 7,672 head; steady; $2.85@$3.25. Omaha—Receipts, 4,000 head; slow to a shade lower; $2.90@$3.10. Kansas City—Receipts, 12,000 head; easy; $2.95@$3.10. Indianapolis—Receipts, 6,000 head; slow; $3.25@$3.35.
TALLOW—There were 100 hhds of city, special, sold at 3½c for export; melters generally wanted that price, but bidding, except on orders, calling for named brands, was not above 3c. It was a question as to how much the exporters would be willing to take, since home demands were largely supplied by country made at 3@3¼c pkgs free, for very good to prime, leaving out exceptional lots, which would have reached 3¼c. There was no report from London, and it was presumed that the sale was suspended over the approaching holidays there.
STEARINE—In oleostearine the local lard refiners took up 50,000 lb city at 4¼c; that was the general market rate. At Chicago there were sellers at 4c; in lard stearine no business and a nominal market at 5¼@5¾c.

COFFEE.

Contracts ruled steady most of the day and closed quiet at 5 points' decline to 5 points' advance, with only a local trade....Havre was quiet at 1/64f decline, and Hamburg steady at ⅛ pfennig advance to ⅛ pfennig decline....Spot Rio dull and easier at 14c for No. 7. Sales, 500 bags Maracaibo, on private terms....Opening Call 11 A. M.—October, 500 bags at 10.65c; total, 500 bags. Between Call and Close—May, 2,000 bags at 12.85c; June, 750 bags at 12.50c; July, 500 bags at 12c; August, 500 bags at 11.45c; September, 2,750 bags at 11.05c; October, 500 bags at 10.65c; December, 1,000 bags at 10.40c, 250 bags at 10.35c, and 250 bags at 10.40c; total, 8,500 bags. Exchange—140 points paid to exchange 500 bags August for May; 30 points paid to exchange 250 bags June for May; 45 points paid to exchange 500 bags September for August; total for day, 11,500 bags....Closing prices: January, 10.25@10.35c; February, 10.15@10.25c; March, 10.15@10.20c; April, 10.10@10.20c; May, 12.80@12.85c; June, 12.45@12.50c; July, 11.95@12c; August, 11.45@11.50c; September, 11@11.05c; October, 10.60@10.70c; November, 10.45@10.55c; December, 10.35@10.40c.
BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	177,450
Arrivals—	
Ex-S. S. Prussia, Santos via Europe	1,026
Ex-S. S. Mohawk, Rio via Europe	500
Total	178,976
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	3,828
Total stock in New-York to-day	175,148
Total stock in Baltimore	3,961
Delivered yesterday	205— 3,756
Total stock in New-Orleans	21,660
Deliveries yesterday	203—21,457
	25,213
Total stock in United States	200,361
Afloat from Rio per steam to May 21	75,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to May 21	5,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to May 21	70,000
Afloat from Bahia to May 20	500
	150,500
Total	350,861
Same time 1895	358,022

COTTON.

Receipts were more active and very unsettled, with free offerings for foreign and local account, and considerable business in a scalping way. The close was irregular at 2@12 points decline, chiefly on the near months....Liverpool closed quiet at 3@4 points decline....Spot was quiet at ⅛c decline. Sales, 260 bales to spinners....Middling Gulf, 8⅜c; middling uplands, 8¼c. The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices for the day were as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes— High- est.	Low- est.	Sales.
May	7.85@7.87	7.98	7.87	600
June	7.85@7.86	7.97	7.86	2,400
July	7.86@7.87	8.00	7.86	7,900
August	7.89@	8.03	7.89	86,700
September	7.33@7.34	7.40	7.31	14,000
October	7.23@7.24	7.28	7.22	20,000
November	7.14@7.15	7.18	7.13	12,300
December	7.15@7.16	7.19	7.14	30,800
January	7.17@7.18	7.21	7.17	12,100
February	7.20@7.21	7.23	7.20	3,900
March	7.23@7.24	7.26	7.26	500
Total				191,200

Net receipts at all ports to-day, 3,001 bales, against 2,908 bales same day last year.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—The market is in very much the same condition as noted for some days past; jobbing trade remains very dull, but there is a little interest on the part of exporters, and this tends to keep the general line of values about steady; quotations throughout cannot be changed, except possibly a little shading on some marks of marrow that are not strictly fancy; but this is somewhat true of all varieties of beans that are not up to the requirements of best trade; prices are so low this season that all buyers want the best. We quote: Beans, choice, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.32½@$1.35; do, medium, $1.15; do, pea, $1.10@$1.12½; do, white kidney, $1.30@$1.35; do, red kidney, $1.10; do, turtle soup, $1.25; do, yellow eye, $1.20@$1.25; do, lima, California, $1.80@$1.85; do, foreign pea, old, 85@90c; do, foreign medium, old, 75@85c; green peas, bbls, 77½c; do, bags, 70@72½c; do, Scotch, 72½c.
BUTTER—Fancy steady; fairly active, including some speculation....Western creamery, 11@15c; extra, 15c; State dairy, 8@15c; Western imitation creamery, 9½@12c; do, factory, 7@10c.
CHEESE—New moderately active; white easy for large....State, large, full cream, new, 6½@7¼c; do, old, 5@9½c; small, new, 8@8¼c; do, old, 4½@9¾c; part skims, new, 2@5c; do, old, 3@4½c; full skims, 2@2½c.
EGGS—Light receipts: firm....State, 11@11½c. Western, 9½@11c; do, choice, $1.50@$2.55.
FRUITS—FRESH—The small lots of apples recently arriving have been cleaned up pretty closely, and the market closed steady at unchanged prices. Strawberries are in moderate supply to-day, but mostly of ordinary varieties, showing small size and unattractive appearance. Large varieties are in light supply, and generally wet and sandy. Fancy fruit in perfect order and clean is scarce and wanted and would command a premium over ordinary lots. No quotations given, however, were full high for the stock generally offering, and a very large part of the receipts had to go in range of 8@12c. Huckleberries from North Carolina are in moderate supply and quiet at about 14@16c. Small lots of cherries sell well when of good quality. We quote: Apples, Ben Davis and Willow Twig, per bbl, $3.50@$4.50; Baldwin, $3@$3.50; russet, Roxbury, $2.50@$3; do, inferior, $1.50@$2; strawberries, Maryland and Delaware, large varieties, per quart, 10@16c; do, ordinary kinds, 8@14c; do, Baltimore, per quart, 8@14c; do, Norfolk, per quart, large varieties, 12@14c; do, ordinary, 6@10c; do, North Carolina, large varieties, 12@16c; do, ordinary sorts, 6@12c; huckle

A CONFUSING SITUATION

OUTCOME OF THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST HARD TO PREDICT.

Impossible to Foretell How the Money Question Will Affect the Election in November—Much Will Depend on the Degree of Sense the Delegates to the Chicago Convention Shall Manifest—Democratic Division Would Be Fatal to the Party.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—All the calculations about the probable division of the electoral vote among the two leading parties may be set at naught by the declarations of the Republican and Democratic National Conventions on the money question. The estimates heretofore printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES from the Republican and Democratic standpoints have been given as showing what parties expect under conditions that may be called normal. With a sound-money plank in the Republican platform and a sound-money candidate on the platform, and an opposing Democratic candidate committed unequivocally to free silver, standing on a straight free-silver platform, it is said on one side that the Republicans would win, while on the other side it is believed by the free-silver men that the cause of independent free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 would "sweep the country."

Already the Republicans of Colorado, following the lead of Senator Teller, are talking about a demand upon the Republican Convention for a silver plank, in default of which the Colorado Republicans assert they will act according to their convictions, and join any party that considers the free coinage of silver an issue superior to the tariff or to any other consideration. As all the other Republican Senators who have defied the House tariff programme have been approved in their course at home, and all are for silver, it is safe to assume that they will go still further and follow Teller after the St. Louis Convention. Teller has declared, over and over again, with all the publicity that the Senate affords, and in his most sincere tones, that he will not act with the party that shall not manifest a "friendly side for silver." That means, not that there shall be a plank in the platform like that made by Teller in 1892, and which was found to be capable of a construction quite useless for the silver men, but one that will permit of no escape from free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 if Congress shall pass a bill for free coinage.

When all the State Conventions shall have named their delegates to Chicago, with instructions on the financial question, and it shall be found, fortunately, that there is a sound-money majority, the Democratic Party must accept the old Democratic rule of the majority or resort to the desperate course of dividing. That has been tried before, and on a policy that one side followed so recklessly as to keep the whole party out of power for many years. Some of the soundest of Democrats insist that there should be no division this year, and that wise counsel will provide at least a way by which the party can be kept together for the sake of organization and for fighting purposes when it can be summoned to labor harmoniously, with better prospects of success.

It would be absurd to insist upon the rule of the majority for sound-money men and to allow a few silver men to reject that principle in case they should happen to be defeated. But with excitement over a great question it is difficult to hold factions down to rules. With a division there would be many Democrats idle on election day—it is possible that some of them would insist upon having a sound-money candidate rather than be compelled to choose between voting for a Republican or abandoning their right of suffrage. A Democrat who would refuse to vote for a declared free-silver candidate hardly would be willing to vote for so doubtful a man on financial questions as McKinley, but would prefer to vote for a man with unquestioned soundness of opinions on finance and with the assured prospect of defeat at the polls. To Democrats who hope to have a chance to vote for a sound-money Democrat it seems desirable that the silver men, if in the majority at Chicago, shall name a silver man on a silver platform, and so make it possible to ascertain, after the election, just how much there is of the silver sentiment in the country.

Between the adjournment of the St. Louis Convention and the meeting of the Democratic Convention at Chicago, the silver party will take shape. The silver States that naturally would be Republican will by that time have ascertained whether they are to accept silver as a commodity or as fiat money. They expect to be disappointed, as the party better can afford to disregard the silver States with a few electoral votes than the Eastern States, that have votes enough to control the election. Whatever chance there may be to secure the votes of the silver States for a silver candidate will then be presented to the Democratic Convention in desperate earnest. Combinations of Southern and Western strength will be offered as inducement to win the Democratic Convention for silver. Such a presentation will have weight with the Democrats, who are enthusiastic advocates of free silver, and those Democrats who were sanguine about the popularity of the income tax law will be heard preaching that the country yearns for unlimited free coinage of silver dollars. Should they win, and the Democratic Party resolve to go to the country, with Bryan, Boies, or Blackburn, on a free-silver platform, there can be little doubt that there would be another Democratic candidate on a sound-money platform.

With a straight Republican candidate on a sound-money platform, a Democratic candidate on a silver platform, and a second Democratic candidate on a gold-standard platform, there would be room for a Populist candidate. Then electoral vote then would be fought for by silver and sound-money men, the silver Democrats attracting the help of the Populists in all the States. The result would be the election of Electors in the States by the Democratic-Silver Party or the Republican Party. The gold-standard Democrats would not expect to carry a State unless the Republicans should make an unsafe declaration for money, in which case it would be possible for the Republicans to hold on to the silver States.

Assuming, for illustration of the chances of the coming contest, that the Democrats will speak for sound money so emphatically as to drive the silver Democrats from Chicago determined to have a silver candidate, and that the Republicans will utter a plank on money so dubious as to provoke the resentment and anxiety of all business men, that would disturb seriously all calculations made to capture the Republican or Democratic vote in block for either organization. Voters would arrange themselves in three groups, each held together lightly by party ties, but brought into association by convictions as to the importance of maintaining sound money and the credit of the country. The resentment against the silver ticket in New-York and New-Jersey would imperil those States from a Republican standpoint. The same feeling might be aroused in Connecticut, and even in Rhode Island. Most of the silver States, impatient at the halfway course of the Republicans, would be apt to support the silver candidate of the Democrats and Populists, for there would not be a Populist ticket if the Democrats declared for free silver, while a division of the Democrats on the money question in Delaware, Maryland and Indiana would give those States to the Republicans. The chance may be, therefore, that the electoral vote would come out in this way:

Republican Straddle "Silver" Candidate.		Democrat-Populist Free-Silver Candidate.	
Delaware	3	Alabama	11
Illinois	24	Arkansas	8
Indiana	15	California	9
Iowa	13	Colorado	4
Maine	6	Florida	4
Maryland	8	Georgia	13
Massachusetts	15	Idaho	3
Michigan	14	Kansas	10
Minnesota	9	Kentucky	13
New-Hampshire	4	Louisiana	8
Ohio	23	Mississippi	9
Pennsylvania	32	Missouri	17
Rhode Island	4	Montana	3
Vermont	4	Nebraska	8
Washington	4	Nevada	3
Wisconsin	12	North Carolina	11
Wyoming	3	North Dakota	3
		Oregon	4
Total	193	South Carolina	9
		South Dakota	4
Gold Standard Candidate.		Tennessee	12
		Texas	13
Connecticut	6	Utah	3
New-Jersey	10	West Virginia	6
New-York	36	Virginia	12
Total	52	Total	202

Republicans have insisted that California can be carried on a gold platform more easily than it can be won with a doubtful expression on the money question, and with a candidate too feeble to express his opinion on the money question. If silver has any strength in the State, it surely will go to the silver candidate who can be depended upon in case of election to use his power to secure free coinage. But the Republicans might get California and yet not win the election in the Electoral College. There are several chances by which the Republicans may fail to gain the majority in the Electoral College in case the contest should produce three candidates running as described.

With a Democrat like Whitney running on a gold platform in the State of New-York, the Republicans would wage their battle with grave doubt of their ability to capture the State. Possibly such a nomination would assist the Republicans in some of the Southern States, where the silver vote might be eaten into by appeals to the sound-money men to stand by their colors. With more than one Democratic candidate, and with one candidate on anything but a sound-money platform, there is not the slightest probability that the next President would be anything but a Republican, and he might be a silver Republican offered to the people with a "straddle" plank intended to assure the silver Republicans that they might hope for favorable treatment of silver.

With a sound-money plank in their platform, the Democrats surely would carry all the Southern States given to them in the table, and, in addition, would have Maryland. They would lose the silver States, perhaps, and would gain Maryland, as the tendency in that State after one year of Republican rule is to go back to the Democracy, which never made quite so boisterous a mess as has been made by the party that accidentally got into power last year. A bid for silver votes at St. Louis that is short of a promise of free coinage will, if the silver Democrats happen to run the Chicago Convention, give the zealots the opportunity to force the fighting with candidates who cannot be satisfactory to sane men of either party. If the sound-money men of the Democratic Party prevail, the Southern States will stay Democratic and the chances of Democratic gains in the Electoral College and in the Congressional elections will be increased over the tabulated statement.

An election that returns less than a majority of the Electors for any ticket must be settled in the House of Representatives. That will make a Republican the President. When the election shall have been won in that way, the Republican managers may be willing to say how much they have spent this year in encouraging the silver men, in running the silver campaign, in dividing the already divided Democrats, and in generally playing a "gold brick" game on their gullible adversaries.

The state of parties justifies as completely as proof the belief that the advantage enjoyed by the Republicans, in being considered friendly to both silver and gold, has been procured by cultivating the extended but not reasonable tendency in the Democratic Party to be a party of free silver. The Democrats do not hold any States in which silver is produced to an extent that can be considered commercially important. If there could be free-silver legislation it would certainly be valuable, first to the owners of silver, who would not necessarily be Democrats—to the owners of silver mines, which are in Republican States and owned chiefly by Republicans—and this protection extended to the producers of one commodity would not necessarily put any more silver dollars into Democratic pockets than Democrats could earn. Many Democrats are conscious of the inconsistency of their advocacy of all other forms of free trade except that in gold and silver. By their political attitude they would enhance the value of silver by legislation, if possible, even in opposition to the rest of the world.

A skillful detective no doubt could account for the growth of support for silver in some States by ascertaining where the money comes from that prints silver arguments, sends them by the carload all over the country, provides silver orators to talk to the crowds who want more money, and fancy that the free coinage of somebody else's silver will make them richer. The head of the silver party in this city is Dr. J. J. Mott, formerly the Republican "boss" of North Carolina and a Collector of Internal Revenue under a Republican Administration. He does not own any silver, he has no wealth, and he has small political influence where he is known. It is inconceivable that he should be benefited by the free coinage of all the silver in the world. Yet he is directing a campaign for free silver that is said to be run regardless of expense. Who pays for it?

Such conspicuous advocates of free silver as Pugh, Harris, Morgan, Call, Vest, and other Senators of the United States who have co-operated with ex-Republicans without knowing it, and who have brought the Democratic Party to a pass where it is likely to have two tickets in the field instead of one, cannot shut their eyes to the fact that they have played into Republican hands, have made it well-nigh impossible to elect a Democratic President, and have afforded the Republicans all the chances of succeeding, even should the Republicans be divided on the money question. To be sure, these men were all wrong four years ago, and were all against the nomination of Mr. Cleveland, then known to be opposed to free-silver coinage. In spite of their opposition, the Democratic National Convention refused to speak for free silver, persisted in nominating Mr. Cleveland, and won the election. The determination of the free-coinage men seems to be to ascertain whether they can get along without a good candidate, and if success cannot be commanded with a bad cause instead of a good one.

Inspections at Van Cortlandt Park.

Squadron A, Major Roe commanding, will assemble at its armory this morning at 8:45 o'clock and march to Van Cortlandt Park, where the annual inspection will be held in the afternoon by Inspector Gen. F. C. McLewee. The squadron will also go through some manoeuvres, using blank ammunition. The Signal Corps of the First Brigade, in command of Capt. Hedge, will be inspected with the squadron. The Second Battery, in command of Capt. David Wilson, will arrive at the park later in the afternoon, and will establish their camp, where it will remain until next Monday. The battery will be reviewed by Gen. Howard Carroll, Chief of Artillery, at 2 o'clock P. M. to-day, and will have mounted drill.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, May 22—8 P. M.—Forecast for Saturday:

NEW-ENGLAND, generally fair and cooler during the day, preceded by showers on the coast in the early morning, northwesterly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, showers in the early morning, followed by generally fair during the day, winds shifting to northerly, and cooler.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA and MARYLAND, generally fair and cooler during the day, preceded by showers in the early morning, winds shifting to northerly. VIRGINIA, local rains and fairly cool in southern portion, fair in northern portion, variable winds. NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, partly cloudy weather, with local showers southerly winds. GEORGIA, ALABAMA, WESTERN FLORIDA, and MISSISSIPPI, local thunderstorms and generally cloudy weather, southerly winds, becoming variable. EASTERN FLORIDA, generally fair, but possibly local showers, southeasterly winds. LOUISIANA, generally fair, except local showers in western portion, southeasterly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, generally fair, southeasterly winds. WESTERN TEXAS, partly cloudy weather, probably local thunderstorms, slightly cooler, variable winds. NEW-MEXICO, generally fair, westerly winds, not so warm in southern portion. OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS, partly cloudy weather, with local thunderstorms, southeasterly winds. TENNESSEE, showers, with local thunderstorms, cooler in extreme western portions, variable winds. KENTUCKY, local rain in the early morning, followed by generally fair in eastern and northern portions, easterly winds.

WEST VIRGINIA, generally fair during the day, preceded by rain in the early morning, cooler, northerly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, generally fair and cooler, light to fresh northerly winds. WISCONSIN, generally fair, slightly warmer, light easterly winds. MICHIGAN, local rains, partly cloudy weather, southeasterly winds. IOWA, fair in eastern, and local rains in western portion, southeasterly winds. MINNESOTA, fair in southeast, local rains in northwestern portion, southeasterly winds.

KANSAS and NEBRASKA, partly cloudy weather, with local thunderstorms, southeasterly winds. INDIANA, generally fair, winds shifting to easterly, cooler in southern and warmer in northern portions. ILLINOIS, generally fair, possibly local showers in extreme southern portion, winds shifting to southeasterly, and warmer in extreme northern portion. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, cooler in southeastern portion, light to fresh northeasterly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, warmer, light to fresh easterly winds. COLORADO, fair, except probably local showers in southeastern portion, variable winds, shifting to westerly. WYOMING, generally fair, westerly winds. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, partly cloudy weather, probably local showers, warmer in eastern portion, southerly winds. MONTANA, partly cloudy weather, probably local rains in northern portion, cooler in northern portion, westerly winds.

The barometer has risen rapidly over the lake regions and the Upper Mississippi Valley, and slowly in the Central Valley. It has fallen rapidly on the New-England coast and slowly on the Middle Atlantic and South Atlantic coasts, and from Montana northward. The barometer is highest over Lake Superior. The area of low pressure continues in the Southwest over Western Texas and New-Mexico, where the barometer has remained about stationary. A second depression is central north of Montana, and the depression which was in the Lower St. Lawrence Valley this morning is now to the north of Nova Scotia.

It has been decidedly warmer in New-England and the Middle Atlantic States, and cooler in the Central Valleys and lake region, the temperature having fallen about 20° over Wisconsin and Upper Michigan.

The weather continues cloudy, with showers from the Ohio Valley southward over he Gulf States, the Middle Atlantic States, New-England coast, and generally throughout the Missouri Valley. The weather is generally clear throughout the lake region, Upper Mississippi Valley, and the interior of New-England and New-York. The indications are, that local thunderstorms and showers will prevail on the Southern New-England and Middle Atlantic coasts, followed by cooler, fair weather. Local thunderstorms are indicated for the Southern States east of the Mississippi, and generally fair weather for the lake region and Upper Mississippi and Upper Ohio Valleys.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

A Sale in William Street Completing a Fine Corner Investment.

Announcement was made yesterday of the sale by Messrs. Horace S. Ely & Co. to David Wolfe Bishop, for Jefferson M. Levy, of the property at 76 William Street, 20 by 67 feet, to an alley. The property has upon it an old six-story office building, with store. It is said that the price was about $100 per square foot. Mr. Bishop previously owned 72, 74, and 78 William Street, 78 being at the corner of Liberty Street, and 6 and 8 Liberty. The present purchase gives him a corner plot of 80 feet on William Street and 100 feet on Liberty Street. The plot will, of course, be held for permanent investment. Yesterday's sale puts all land in that part of William Street, except one corner, in the hands of investors, transfers within the last few years having lodged that neighborhood in permanent ownership.

John R. Thomas has prepared plans for a fifteen-story office building, to be erected, when leases expire, on the southwest corner of William and Liberty Streets. The plot is owned by Jefferson M. Levy. Its dimensions are 45.6 by 82 feet.

Messrs. L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for J. R. Smith the four-story stone front dwelling 16 West Ninetieth Street, 21 by 55 by 100.8½.

Messrs. E. A. Cruikshank & Co. have sold for the estate of José M. Munoz the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling at the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, 30 by 98.9 feet, for about $185,000.

The sale by Mr. Philip A. Smyth, at the Trinity Building Real Estate Salesroom, yesterday of 17 and 19 Park Row drew a good attendance. The property was sold last February, together with 13, 15, and 21, and also 11 and 13 Ann Street, to William M. Ivins, representing the Park Row Construction Company. Plans have been filed with the Building Department for the erection of a twenty-five story building. The old buildings now on the site are rapidly being demolished. The sale was in partition, and was held for the purpose of perfecting the title. The Park Row Construction Company was the purchaser on one bid of $425,000.

Mr. William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, 367 Boulevard, five-story flat, lot 20.2½ by 104.3 by 20 by 107.1½ feet, to the plaintiff, Evelyn Van Wart, for $26,000; also, in similar proceedings, 363 Boulevard, five-story flat, lot 20.2 by 104.2 by 20 by 109.11 feet, to C. G. Dobbs, for $26,600.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Tremont Avenue, south side, 65 feet east of Lillnton Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling and stores, by Ann E. Khouri and another of 154 Eighth Avenue, owners; cost, $3,000.

No. 200 East Seventh Street, for a six-story brick flat and store, by Joseph Polstein of 198 East Broadway and William Felnberg, owners; cost, $24,000.

Hudson Street, south-west corner of Vandam Street, for a seven-story brick factory, by Henry Heide of 211 West Fifty-seventh Street, owner; cost, $250,000.

Madison, or Belmont, Avenue, west side, 178 feet north of King's Bridge Road, for a three-story frame dwelling, by Patrick Lynch of 889 King's Bridge Road, owner; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 34 and 36 West Houston Street, for a seven-story brick store and lofts, by Samuel Kempner of 51 East Sixty-fourth Street, owner; cost, $45,000.

Nos. 516 and 518 West Twenty-eighth Street, for a one-story frame shed, by the Charity Organization Society of 105 East Twenty-second Street, owner; cost, $250.

No. 125 White Street, for a seven-story brick store and lofts, by Elias Kempner of 55 East Sixty-first Street, owner; cost, $27,000.

West End Aveue, west side, 50 feet 11 inches south of One Hundred and Second Street, for a five-story brick flat, by Fannie M. Updike of 20 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, owner; cost, $30,000.

West End Avenue, east side, 27 feet north of Ninetieth Street, for eight three-and-one-half-story and basement brick dwellings, by William L. Crow of 2,001 Madison Avenue and James W. Taylor of 33 West Ninetieth Street, owners; cost, $52,000.

No. 105 Duane Street, by Henry Raskebrandt of 849 Monroe Street, owner, alterations to a five-story and basement brick store and lofts; cost, $1,500.

Broadway east side, 50 feet south of Fifty-third Street, by Amos R. Eno of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, owner, alterations to a two-story brick bicycle academy; cost, $300.

No. 15 West Eighty-ninth Street, by Amelia Corn, owner, alterations to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $150.

No. 53 East Fifty-fifth Street, by William S. P. Prentice, owner, alterations to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $200.

Laight Street, northwest corner of Varick Street, by the Commercial Realty and Improvement Company of 45 Maiden Lane, owner, alterations to a six-story brick warehouse; cost, $6,000.

Nos. 511 to 519 West Thirty-seventh Street, by the City of New-York, alterations to a three-story brick public school; cost, $15,000.

No. 321 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, by Antonio Spinelli of 321 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, owner, alterations to a four-story brick tenement and store; cost, $350.

No. 118 East Thirty-sixth Street, by Shephard K. De Forrest of 118 East Thirty-sixth Street, alterations to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $10,000.

No. 230 Hudson Street, by Mary Curtis of 576 Broome Street, owner, alterations to a five-story brick hotel; cost, $350.

No. 16 East Sixty-second Street, by S. Bachman, owner, alterations to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $6,500.

Nathalie Avenue, west side, 75 feet south of Wyndham Place, by Charles E. Ahneman, owner, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $1,500.

One Hundred and Fourth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, northeast corner, by the Mayor, &c., alterations to a five-story brick public school; cost, $900.

No. 132 Second Avenue, by John Weiss, owner, alterations to a four-story brick hotel; cost, $300.

No. 37, West Twenty-seventh Street, by estate of Francis V. Alexander, owner, alterations to a five-story brick store and dwelling; cost, $1,500.

No. 152 West Houston Street, by the N. Low estate of 208 Bleecker Street, owner, alterations to a three-story brick dwelling and store; cost, $600.

No. 40 Allen Street, by D. L. Brain, owner, alterations to a three-story brick hotel; cost, $1,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, May 22.

SHERMAN AV, centre line, 500 ft s w of Boulevard, or Dyckman St, 50x400; Caroline C. Coe to Spencer C. Coe.... $1
163D ST, n s, 415 f w of Courtlandt Av, 25x171.4:25x171; James J. Roach to Mary Roach.... 1
HIGH BRIDGE, or Ogden, Av, n w s, 587.6 ft w of Union St, 25x100; Maria Weston to Elizabeth Shannon.... 2,000
MELROSE AV, e s, 80 ft s of 163d St, 20x73.6; Dora Fernschild to Morris H. Powers and wife.... 1
MELROSE AV, e s, 60 ft s of 163d St, 20x73.11; same to John McGown.... 1
141ST ST, n s, 406.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 50x100; Enoch C. Bell and wife to Herman Schmuck and another.... 1
MOTT AV and 150th St, s e corner, 16.7x100x16.8x100.6; David F. Butcher, assignee, &c., to Lydia C. Howell.... 1
HIGH BRIDGE, or Ogden, Av, n w s, 612.6 ft w of Union St, 25x100; Maria Weston to John J. Lee and another.... 2,000
INTERIOR LOT 587.6 ft s w of Union St and 100 ft n w of High Bridge, or Ogden, Av, runs s w50x100 to Summit Av, proposed, same to same.... 2,000
UNION AV, w s, 150 ft s of 152d St, 17x102.2; Benjamin Robitzek and wife to John Solan.... 4,100
LAFONTAINE AV, w s, Lot 120 and north ½ of Lot 119, map of property of Nathaniel Jarvis; Robert E. Davis to Minnie Davis.... 1
CROTONA AV, w s, 125 ft n of Lebanon St, 25x100; Cornelius Mullane and wife to John M. Blauvelt.... 1,300
PROSPECT AV, w s, 105 ft s of Lebanon St, 25x100; John Lawd and wife to John M. Blauvelt.... 1,500
PROSPECT AV, w s, 80 ft s of Lebanon St, 25x100; Lawrence Duffy to same.... 1,500
7TH ST, s s, 123 ft e of Avenue B, 82x216; William J. Hyland to William Stapleton.... 1
UNION AV, n s, 150 ft w of proposed 4th St, 67.6x irregular to Marvin Place, proposed; also n s of Marvin Place, 100 ft w of 4th St, 67.6x irregular; Nellie Marvin to Cora Landauer.... 2
6TH ST, s s, being e ½ ft of Lot 607, map of Wakefield; Thomas D. W. Pinckney to to Philip F. Schaefer and wife.... 1
7TH ST, n s, 123 ft e w of Avenue B, 52x108; William Stapleton and wife to Emma Keck.... 1,950
UNION AV, n e s, 151 ft n w of New-Haven Railroad Av, —x300x—x301; Rose Shea to Nellie Marvin.... 1
UNION AV, n e s, 518.6 ft n w of Railroad Av, —x—; John J. Shea and Rose Shea to same.... 1
EAST ½ ft of Lot 607, map of Wakefield; Philip F. Schaefer and wife to Thomas D. W. Pinckney.... 1
MADISON AV, w s, 175 ft n of 3d St, 50x100, 24th Ward; Irving Washburn and wife to Morgan Washburn, ex property and.... 1
MADISON AV, w s, 225 ft n of 3d St, 50x100; Morgan Washburn and wife to Irving Washburn, ex prop.... 10
MELROSE AV, e s, 80 ft s of 163d St, 20x73.6; Dora Fernschild to Morris H. Powers and wife.... 1
MELROSE AV, e s, 60 ft s of 163d St, 20x73.11; same to John McGown.... 1
141ST ST, n s, 406.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 50x100; Enoch C. Bell and wife to Herman Schmuck and another.... 1
MOTT AV and 150th St, s e corner, 16.7x100x16.8x100.6; David F. Butcher, assignee, &c., to Lydia C. Howell.... 1
HIGH BRIDGE, or Ogden, Av, n w s, 612.6 ft w of Union St, 25x100; Maria Weston to John J. Lee and another.... 2,000
INTERIOR LOT 587.6 ft s w of Union St and 100 ft n w of High Bridge, or Ogden, Av, runs s w50x100 to Summit Av, proposed, same to same.... 2,000
UNION AV, w s, 150 ft s of 152d St, 17x102.2; Benjamin Robitzek and wife to John Solan.... 4,100
LAFONTAINE AV, w s, Lot 120 and north ½ of Lot 119, map of property of Nathaniel Jarvis; Robert E. Davis to Minnie Davis.... 1
CROTONA AV, w s, 125 ft n of Lebanon St, 25x100; Cornelius Mullane and wife to John M. Blauvelt.... 1,300
PROSPECT AV, w s, 105 ft s of Lebanon St, 25x100; John Lawd and wife to John M. Blauvelt.... 1,500
PROSPECT AV, w s, 80 ft s of Lebanon St, 25x100; Lawrence Duffy to same.... 1,500
7TH ST, s s, 123 ft e of Avenue B, 82x216; William J. Hyland to William Stapleton.... 1
UNION AV, n s, 150 ft w of proposed 4th St, 67.6x irregular to Marvin Place, proposed; also n s of Marvin Place, 100 ft w of 4th St, 67.6x irregular; Nellie Marvin to Cora Landauer.... 2
6TH ST, s s, being e ½ ft of Lot 607, map of Wakefield; Thomas D. W. Pinckney to to Philip F. Schaefer and wife.... 1
7TH ST, n s, 123 ft e w of Avenue B, 52x108; William Stapleton and wife to Emma Keck.... 1,950
UNION AV, n e s, 151 ft n w of New-Haven Railroad Av, —x300x—x301; Rose Shea to Nellie Marvin.... 1
UNION AV, n e s, 518.6 ft n w of Railroad Av, —x—; John J. Shea and Rose Shea to same.... 1
EAST ½ ft of Lot 607, map of Wakefield; Philip F. Schaefer and wife to Thomas D. W. Pinckney.... 1
MADISON AV, w s, 175 ft n of 3d St, 50x100, 24th Ward; Irving Washburn and wife to Morgan Washburn, ex property and.... 1
MADISON AV, w s, 225 ft n of 3d St, 50x100; Morgan Washburn and wife to Irving Washburn, ex prop.... 10
318T ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 22.6x98.9; Katherine J. Burchell to Susan A. Burchill.... 100
AVENUE B and 4TH ST, n w corner, 88x108; Joseph Rauch to Margaret Rauch.... 1
110TH ST, n s, 180 ft w of Park Av, 16.8x100.11; George Goulding to Elisabeth A. Shewell.... 1
SAME PROPERTY; Elizabeth A. Shewell and husband to Morris Muetzler.... 1
PALM ST, n ¾ of Lot 839, map of Arden property, 75x100; Frank E. Linn to Sarah Friedman, ex prop.... 1
78TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of Columbus Av, 17.11x102.2; Henrietta Levy to Patrick J. H. Haybyrne.... 1
WEBSTER AV, s s, 50 ft e of Scott Av, 50x184.1x irregular; Pascasio Fasano and wife to Luigi Fasano.... 3,000
CROSBY ST, 45 and 47; Isaac L. Smith and wife to Theodore Von Ganiher.... 1
138TH ST, n s, 224.6 ft w of Boulevard, 30.6x99.11; Patrick H. Lynch and wife to Arthur F. Ducret and another.... 1
PEARL ST, n corner of Fulton St, 18x61.7x29.3x62.7; Elbert B. Nostrand to Mary E. Nostrand.... 1
CROMWELL AV, e s, 211.8 ft n of Jerome Av, 7.9x3.8x6.10; J. Romaine Brown and wife to Eugene Schieffelin.... 25
SHERMAN AV, centre line, 600 ft s w of Dyckman St, 50x400; Caroline C. Coe, as executrix, to Isabel C. Phraner.... 1
SHERMAN AV, centre line 450 ft s w of Dyckman St, 50x400; same to Jessie C. Stuart.... 1
50TH ST, n s, 70 ft w of 2d Av, 18.6x100.5; Auguste Goodman to William H. Rosenblatt.... 1
54TH ST, n s, 179.10 ft w of Lexington Av, 16.10x100.5; Annie Light to Marla Madden.... 14,000
70TH ST, s s, 317 ft e of 1st Av, 21x100.5; William Fischer and wife to William W. Gallagher.... 1
123D ST, n s, 272 ft e of 2d Av, 18x100.11; William Greenberg to Charles Hepner.... 1,275
MADISON AV, 1,564; Caroline Biersack to Annie Leventhal.... 1
118TH ST, n s, 44.10 ft e of 6th Av, 165.2x52x—; Harriet Overhiser to Philip Braender.... 27,000
SAME PROPERTY; Margaret B. Newington to same.... 1
7TH AV, s e corner of 116th St, 45.1x irregular, to St. Nicholas Av; Simon Haberman and wife to Daniel V. Manning.... 1
147TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Nathaniel S. Simpkins and others to Jacob Hess.... 2
136TH ST, n s, 399.6 ft e of 7th Av, 125x99.11; Alfred Hanley to J. H. Leith and another.... 10
WADSWORTH AV, e s, corner of 174th St, 115x irregular; John H. Koelsch to A. J. Connick.... 1
MADISON ST, n s, Lot 744, map of Henry Rutgers property, 26.1x104; Harry Fischel and wife to Moses Shedlinsky.... 1
WILLIAM ST, 76; Jefferson M. Levy to David W. Bishop.... 1,000
LAIGHT ST, n w corner of Varick St, 62.3x85; Francis A. Palmer to Abraham Coster.... 100
CHARLES ST, s s, 225 ft e of Bleecker St, 25x95; W. E. Roysdratt, referee, to Clement Gulon, second.... 13,450
WASHINGTON PLACE, 29 to 36, and 81 to 84 Washington Square East; Abraham Boehm and others to F. A. Palmer.... 100
12TH ST, 13 West; William S. Opdyke and another to Emeline G. A. Strobel.... 1
CHARLES ST, 78; Clement Gulon, second, and wife to Chatham Realty Company.... 1
BOWERY, w s, Lots 866 and 867, map of Bayard's farms, 20.1x101.3x39x100; Max Danziger and wife to William Hyams.... 1
17TH ST, s s, 99 ft w of 7th Av, 38x119x irregular; Michael J. Newman and wife to George G. Jackson.... 40,000
35TH ST, 24 East; Antoinette L. Edwards to Henry W. De Forest.... 46,500
19TH ST, s s, 90 ft e of 8th Av, 20x70.3; George G. Jackson and wife to William J. Newman.... 28,000
41ST ST, n s, 100 ft e of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Edward Browne, referee, to Charles McCoy.... 12,700

Recorded Leases.

CRAM, J. Sergeant, as executor to John S. onabeer; s ½ of Lot 21, map of the 12th Ward, with bulkhead, &c, 21 years.... $2,500
JANEWAY, Henry L., to Howard Mennis e corner of Centre and Pearl Sts, 3 years.... 2,400
HIGGINS, George, to Herman Von Weyhe; 677 3d Av, 4 11-12 years.... 900
KELLY, Kate A., to Thomas F. Sheardon; 132 and 134 East 129th St, 9 11-12 years.... 1,800, 2,000
KIRCHOF, Peter, to Leopold Clements; 140 7th Av, 3 years.... 420
LOWNDES, Francis W., to Peter Green and another; e s of Clinton St, 125 ft n of Rivington St, 75x100, 5 years.... 2,500
LEVY, Barnett, and others to Giovanni Tomaselli; 58 Mott St and 70 Bayard St, 4 11-12 years.... 3,700
SWEET, John B., executor, to Henry Stutleberg; 131 West 27th St, 3 years.... 1,300
THURMAN, William, to Jesse C. Bennett and another; 336 and 338 Columbus Av, 3½ years.... 1,400
TRUSTEES OF SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR to Charlotte E. McC. Beck; s s of Clinton Place, 24.3 ft e of Greene St, 24.8x irregular, 21 years.... 600
SAME to Harriet E. Griswold; same property, 21 years.... 1,000

Recorded Mortgages.

BRENNAN, Thomas J., and wife to the German Savings Bank; e s of Boulevard, 38.3 ft s of 105th St, 1 year.... $32,500
BLAUVELT, John M., and wife to George M. Miller, trustee for Sarah E. Lanier; w s of Prospect Av, 80 ft s of Lebanon St, 3 years.... 2,500
SAME to Josephine Whitney and others, trustees; w s of Prospect Av, 105 ft s of Lebanon St, 3 years.... 2,500
BOEHM, Abraham, and Lewis Coon to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n w corner of Varick and Laight Sts, 3 years.... 100,000
BRAENDER, Philip, to Harriet Overhiser; s s of 118th St, 44.10 ft e of 6th Av, 2 years.... 22,000
BRENNAN, Thomas J., and wife to the German Savings Bank; e s of Boulevard, Esq., 100 ft n of 105th St, 1 year.... 30,000
SAME to same; s e corner of Boulevard and 105th St, 1 year.... 72,500
SAME to Morris Steinhardt and others; s e corner of Grand Boulevard and 105th St, 1 year.... 6,800
COOKE, Edward, to Enoch C. Bell; n s of 146th St, 100 ft e of Brook Av, demand.... 9,000
DALLEY, John, and wife to George A. Strong; s w corner of 11th Av and 158th St, 6 months.... 1,500
FITZGERALD, Mary A., and husband to the Greenwich Savings Bank; n s of 10th St, 141.10 ft e of 5th Av, 5 years.. 126,000
HANDERS, Louis, to Louisa S. Wright; 205 Elm St and 24 Marion St, 3 years.... 13,500
SAME to trustees of Patsey J. Morris, deceased; 203 Elm St and 22 Marion St, 1 year.... 14,200
GUION, Clement H., to Constantine P. Balli; 78 Charles St, 3 years.... 10,000
GALLAGHER, William W., to Judson S. Todd; s s of 70th St, 317 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year.... 8,750
SAME to William Fisher; same property, 1 year.... 3,750
HESS, Jacob, to Eliza S. Bacon; s s of 147th St, 300 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years.... 18,000
JACKSON, George G., and wife to Charles E. Patterson; s s of 147th St, 99 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years.... 28,000
JENKINS, Ida L. and Mary E., to the Foskett & Bishop Company; n e corner of Morningside Av and 117th St, demand.... 5,129
JONES, George W., and wife to the Corn Exchange Bank; 174 Fulton St, ½ part, 3 years.... 8,000
SAME to same; w s of 8th Av, 92.2 ft n of 18th St, ½ part, 3 years.... 7,000
KNOX, John A., and wife to Jeanie S. Timpson; e s of Decatur Av, 118 ft s of Travers St, 3 years.... 4,500
HECK, Emma, to Jacob Thompson; s s of 7th St, 123 ft e of Avenue B, Unionport, 4 years.... 800
MARVIN, Nellie, to George A. Minisian; n s of Union Av, 150 ft w of 4th Av, 3 years.... 2,000
SAME to John S. Mapes; same property, 1 year.... 1,356
MARTIN, Sarah, to Bertha May; e s of Southern Boulevard, 100 ft n of Valentine Av, 3 years.... 1,000
McCAFFERTY, Margaret E., to John J. and Denis A. Harrington; n w s of Concord Av, 425 ft w of Lexington St, 1 year.... 500
MADDEN, Maria, to Annie Light; n s of 54th St, 179.10 ft w of Lexington Av, 3 years.... 3,500
McCOY, Charles, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 353 West 41st St, 5 years.... 8,000
MANNING, Daniel Y., to Simon Haberman; s e corner of 7th Av and 116th St, 2 years.... 50,250
PFEIFFER, Jacob, and wife to the German Savings Bank; s e corner of Brook Av and 158th St, 1 year.... 12,000
ROSENBLATT, William H., and wife to Joseph Harris; n s of 50th St, 70 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year.... 500
SHEDLINSKY, Moses, to Harry Fischel; n w corner of Madison and Jefferson Sts, installments.... 9,000
SAME to same; same property, installments.